THE

AMERICAN FARMER.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . . *Virg.*

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WORK FOR THE MONTH.

FEBRUARY.

Although it is too early to commence farming and planting in many of the States, it is still full time to be making the necessary preparations for spring; for without manure, it is impossible to cultivate to advantage and profit, except upon few soils. And as manure is the farmer's gold mine, we would enjoin upon all the propriety of taking active measures, to secure a supply to meet all the wants of such fields as will be put in row culture the approaching spring. Those who have the means, and possess the facilities for procuring supplies of guano, will of course turn their attention to that best of all manures, but as there are thousands to whom circumstances have rendered Guano a sealed book, such culturists should look around them, and utilize every article, within the possibility of their acquisition, that can be converted into a fertilizer. And there are but few farms wherein there are not great resources of fertilization, if pains be taken to husband them; and it out of place here to observe, that *time* and labor bestowed in the collection, and proper preparation of materials for composting into manure, form the most profitable employments that can engage the attention of either farmer or planter, when procurable at anything like a reasonable price, is, without doubt or question, the cheapest, as it is most certainly the most efficient manure; but where it cannot be obtained, efforts should be made to obtain domestic supplies from every resource furnished by one's farm; for, certainly, it is useless to attempt to grow remunerating crops of corn, tobacco, cotton, &c. upon exhausted fields, without manure.

While speaking upon the subject of manure, a word should be indulged in the remark, that it may be taken as a correct proposition, that all lands, which have been long in cultivation, would be benefited by a dressing of Lime, as from the specific gravity of calcareous matter it is apt to sink in the soil, and get below the ordinary plough-line—hence, beyond the reach of growing plants.—When we speak of lime, we include all kinds, whether in the shape of stone lime, oyster-shell lime, or marl in any form whatever; for after all that may be said upon the subject, it is the calcareous principle, in either the one or the other, that effects the benefit. Oyster-shell lime, however, in consequence of its containing some two per cent. of phosphate of lime, we should prefer to any other kind. The same remark will hold good, as respects oyster-shell marl.

Where supplies of ashes—wood ashes—can be obtained, we should prefer them to lime, because, independent of other constituents, there is sufficient lime in a hundred bushels of ashes to answer all the purposes of vegetation; so that, when a farmer applies *ashes* to his fields, he at the same time applies *lime* also, as the following reliable statement will show. We need hardly add, that ashes contains every inorganic substance that enters into the constitutions of all cultivated plants.

According to *Dana*, a bushel of good ashes contains 5½ pounds of real Potash. In leaching ashes, generally about one peck of lime is added to each bushel of ashes, and as it loses no bulk during the operation, a cord of leached ashes—103 bushels—contain about the following proportions, allowing the usual proportion to be leached out, or 4½ pounds per bushel:

Phosphoric acid,	117	pounds
Silex,	146	"
Oxide of Iron,	17	"
Oxide of Magnesia,	51	"
Magnesia,	119	"
Carbonate of Lime, including that added in leaching,	3072	"
Potash combined with ashes,	50	"

In ashes, then, from the above exhibit, we find all the elements which go to make up the inorganic food of plants, and prove, in our estimation, its superiority over lime, when applied alone. It is but fair here to remark, that when inert matters may be in a soil—and they abound more or less in all—lime, from its powers of decomposition and conversion, will furnish all the necessary constituents, and hence its salutary influence, as demonstrated by its action upon many worn-out fields. To keep up such salutary influences, however, the culturist must artificially supply the raw materials for the lime to act upon, as its labors can only be beneficial so long as it may have substances to operate with. The liming, or marling,

land, should always be followed by clover, or some other green forage crop, to be turned in.

Oats.

It is too early, except in the South, to put in this crop; but it is proper for us to state, that the *proper time* for seeding oats, every where, is, when from the absence of frost from the ground, it can be put in in good order, and the seed be put in a dry bed; for, of a verity, the early sown oats stands the best chance of producing a good crop, all things else being equal, and especially will this be the case in Southern latitudes. Early sowing, not only conduces to increased quantity, but to superiority in quality.

Of Manure for Oats.

We would very deferentially wish to impress this fact upon the consideration of our readers:—*a large crop of oats cannot be grown in a poor soil, unless that soil be aided by manure.* And in order to place the proper manures before them, we will lay down a few formulas:

1. A compost formed of 5 double horse-cart loads of stable or barn-yard manure, 10 loads of woods-mould, or the same quantity of river mud, to be well mixed together, and permitted to remain one or two weeks in pile, then broadcasted on an acre of land, ploughed in and the ground harrowed and rolled, will produce a good crop of oats, provided the land also receive a top-dressing of five bushels of ashes and 1 bushel of plaster.

2. Eight bushels of bone-dust, and 10 bushels of ashes, mixed together, spread broadcast, and harrowed in, will produce a good acre of oats.

3. 200 lbs. of Guano, or even 150 lbs. ploughed in, will produce a good acre of oats; and this application would be improved in efficacy, if 5 bushels of ashes and one bushel of plaster were sown broadcast on each acre, and harrowed in.

4. 50 or 100 bushels of marl, mixed thoroughly with 10 double horse-cart loads of marsh mud, and 5 double horse-cart loads of barn-yard or stable manure, will, if broadcasted and ploughed in, produce a good crop of oats on an acre of land.

Quantity of Seed per acre.—From 2 to 3 bushels of seed per acre should be sown; the seed should be harrowed and cross-harrowed in, and the ground then be rolled—or the rolling may be delayed until the plants are up 2 or 3 inches. If injury from worms be anticipated, 2 bushels of salt, per acre, may very advantageously be applied broadcast.

Preparation of the ground.—In our opinion, every field intended for oats should be ploughed deep, say 8 inches—the furrow slices should be laid flat—the ground should be rolled lengthwise the furrows before being harrowed. The harrowing should be lengthwise the furrow, and the soil made perfectly fine; as we hold it, that *thorough pulverization* is essential to success in this, as well as in every grain, or other crop. We desire to impress this truth upon the notice of every reader. Much of the product of a crop depends upon the manner in which the land may have been prepared. If the ploughing is done truthfully, deeply, and well, and the harrowing and rolling so conducted as to produce a fine tilth, the season being favorable, there can be no doubt as to the goodness of the crop, provided the elements of fertility be in the soil; and when we thus speak, we mean to convey the idea of organic as well as inorganic food, both being generally necessary to the healthful growth of the plants, and to the maturation of their fruit. A bullock was never fattened without plenty of food, nor can a full crop be grown by any other means. If *action* constitutes the first, second and third place in oratory, *manure* is the great agent that clothes agriculture with success, and imparts to it at once its attributes of grace, beauty, and productiveness.

Corn Planting.

The time has not come for this work; but in advance of the time of its coming, we wish to admonish corn-planters of this undeniable truth:—*There is no crop that grows that requires to be more liberally—more generously fed—than does the corn crop.* In every sense in which the term can be considered, the corn plant is a voracious feeder. And it is literally true, that a remunerating crop cannot be grown on a poor field, unassisted by manure, and it is equally true, that there must be plenty of manure, or the crop cannot prosper. What we would teach by these remarks, is this, that every planter should form the resolution, to put in no more land in corn, than he can manure well—and, in order that he may not fail in carrying out this becoming resolution, take time by the forelock, and accumulate the necessary quantities and kinds of manure, we give him this admonition.

Winter Ploughing.

Avail yourself of the early part of this month to prepare such stiff clay soils as you may intend to put in spring crops, to be broken down in texture by the frosts. If such soils are naturally wet, however, we would not advise you to incur the labor of winter-ploughing them; but, instead of ploughing them, to drain them. And we wish you to bear this in mind:—Never plough stiff clay while wet and saturated with water, nor when very dry, but select a period when they are moderately moist.

Fencing Stuff.

If you have not succeeded as yet, in felling a sufficient quantity of fence stuff to answer all your purposes for the ensuing season, go to work at once and complete that job—and, when felled, have it hauled to your barn, and worked up into posts and rails, in order that, when the time for making and repairing fences arrives, you may be prepared to proceed on with the work without let or hindrance.

Fire Wood.

Should you have neglected thus far to cut a full supply of fire wood to last you until next winter, bestir yourself, and have it cut at once and hauled into your yards, and neatly piled up, so that this great source of comfort may always be convenient when needed for use.

Treatment of Clover-leys and Grass Sward.

If you have a clover-ley or grass sward that you intend for next spring, and which you have thus far neglected to plough, avail yourself of the earliest occasion during this month, to manure and plough it up; taking care to broadcast 1 bushel of plaster, per acre, over the manure before ploughing it in. At this advanced period of the season it will be well to turn the furrows flat—being sure to plough deep—say 8 inches. The ploughing being done, roll lengthwise the furrows, to close the seams, and prevent the escape of the volatile portions of the manure. When the time arrives for corn-planting, harrow lengthwise until a fine tilth be obtained; then broadcast over your field at the

the rate of 5 bushels of ashes, and 10 bushels of lime, per acre, harrow that in, roll, and lay off your ground for planting corn.

If you find it impracticable to obtain the requisite quantity of ashes, you may form a very excellent substitute therefor, for an acre of land, by mixing intimately together.

20 lbs. of crude potash,
20 lbs. chrystalized carbonate of soda,
10 lbs. sulphate of soda, and
10 lbs. common salt,

and sowing the mixture brodcast over the field. The smallness of the quantity of this mixture, renders it convenient, while it is by no means expensive; and as corn is essentially a potash plant, we deem either ashes, or the above mixture, absolutely necessary in all soils which have been long in culture, and which must necessarily be expected to be pretty well exhausted of its native supply of potash, by the combined operations of cropping and leaching.

Out-Houses.

Let these be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, inside and outside.

Garden and Lane Fences.

Examine these thoroughly, make all necessary repairs, and then give to each a coat of whitewash.

Poultry Houses.

At the beginning of this month have these thoroughly cleaned out, nests and all; whitewash the nests inside and out, and when dry put in clean straw, whitewash the outside and inside of the houses. Provide where the fowls will have free access to them, under cover, ashes and sand, for them to dust themselves in, and a supply of old mortar, lime, or chalk. Give your fowls alternate feeds of corn, oats and buckwheat, and you may very reasonably calculate on a good supply of eggs and spring chickens. If your chickens have not free access to running or other water, see that they are supplied at every meal—which should be three times a day—with fresh water. We do not advise that the fowls should be fed so as to render them fat during the laying and breeding season; but that they should be regularly fed, so as to keep them in good heart and condition.

Sowing Clover Seed.

Sow over each acre of land that you may have in wheat during this month, and the earlier the better, 12 lbs. of Clover seed.

When not sown early this month, it is a good plan to delay sowing clover seed until the soil gets sound and sufficiently dry to admit a team without poaching, then sow the clover seed, harrow it in with a light harrow, and roll.

Plastering Clover.

Early this month sow 1 bushel of plaster over every acre you may have in clover. If you have any doubt about your land having sufficient quantities of potash and lime in it, you will do well to sow 5 or 10 bushels of ashes or lime, per acre, harrow at the same time. Were we to make the selection between lime and ashes, we should prefer the latter, as it will supply both lime and ashes.

IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Now, without any farther delay, examine all your implements and tools, and have such of them as may need repairs put in thorough order, so that when needed, they may be fit for use.

If you have not already on your place, a wagon, implement, and tool house, have one forthwith erected, and thereby consult true economy. And be sure, when not in use, to have them kept in it. Such things when kept under cover will last as long again as when left exposed to the weather.

Working Animals.

Your horses, mules, and oxen should, at this season of the year receive increased attention and care, both in their food, and stable management. They should be well fed thrice a day, watered as often; receive twice a week 1 or 2 oz. of salt, or the same quantity of a mixture of salt, oyster-shell lime, and ashes; they should be well bedded at night, cleaned with a curry comb, or carded with a card, and brushed down with a brush, or rubbed with a whisp of straw every morning and evening. If a pint of flaxseed meal, or 1 lb. of flaxseed cake were mixed in their feed once a week, they would be all the better of it.

No working animal should be put into his stall in a wet and dirty condition without being well rubbed down, dried, and cleaned, with a whisp of straw.

Brood Mares in Foal.

Animals in this condition should not be solely fed on hay, straw, or fodder, as is too often the case; but should receive at least two feeds of oats daily, in order that the materials may be thereby furnished to keep up the supply of bone, muscle, and flesh, in the mothers, and yield the wherewithal to the young to form it out of. Thrice a week the mares should receive one or two ounces of salt, or the same quantity of the salt, oyster-shell lime, and ashes mixture.

Wintering Colts.

We have always protested against the rearing of colts upon meagre fare, and the more we reflect upon the subject, the more firmly are we convinced of the impolicy of the thing. We would not have a colt so fed as to become as fat as a show beef, but we would so graduate his feed, as to keep him in thriving condition—we would have him so fed, as to keep his whole system in an advancing state—we would furnish him with ample materials, in the shape of good hay and oats, to keep the development of his entire frame, bones, muscles, tendons &c. in a state of progression, and to maintain him in a moderate state as to fatness. Without such a state of feeding, the young animal will have withheld from him the means of building up his frame. The first winter is a most difficult period with a colt. It has been very wisely said by an eminent breeder, in rearing your foals, recollect that good feeding and warm housing are absolutely necessary during the *first autumn and winter*. It is during the first year that you either make or mar your foal; if starved or stinted by neglect during that period, you may abandon all expectation of seeing him a good horse, whatever has been his pedigree.

Young Cattle.

The above remarks apply with equal force with regard to the management of young Cattle.

Springing Cows and Heifers.

These animals some few weeks before the time of calving should have increased attention: their stalls should be well bedded at night; their portions of long provender should be generous, and within two or three weeks in addition to their long feed, they should receive messes of succulent food to encourage the secretion of milk. In these messes meal of some kind, or bran should be mixed.

Milch Cows.

He who expects his milch cows to contribute to the pail with a generous measure, must feed them liberally not only with good hay or fodder, but with mashes composed of cut hay, or straw, Indian corn meal, corn and cob meal, and roots of some kind. Their food must be succulent, to encourage the formation of milk. Dry long provender is a very good sustaining food, when given in sufficient quantity, and is a very proper thing for all ruminating animals; but he that expects flowing pails of rich milk, and high flavored, nutty butter, must carry his system of feeding beyond the verge of fodder, hay and straw; these substances are very well in their proper places, but we opine, when fed alone, they are but very indifferent fillers of the milking veins.

The milch cow should be provided with a warm, dry, well bedded stall, which as well as herself must be kept clean and sweet; she must be well fed and watered thrice a day, and receive portions of the salt, or salt, lime and ashes mixture thrice a week.

Tobacco Beds.

For light upon this subject we refer to the admirable Essays to be found in the 6th and 7th. volumes—and we here take occasion to say that few essays ever appeared upon any subject connected with agriculture that were ever written with more force and ability. We also refer to the communication in this number from the pen of Mr. Fife, of Virginia.

Sheep.

Treat these as advised in December.

Breeding Sows and Store Pigs.

These animals must be well fed; that is, so fed as to keep their flesh in a healthful condition—they must have such sleeping apartments, well bedded, as will keep them dry and warm—Rotten-wood or charcoal must constantly be accessible to them, in a trough protected from the weather.

If your hogs are not of a good breed, buy a boar of the very best stock, and cross those you have. In the selection of your boar look to his points with an eye to correct what may be defective in your present stock.

Fencing Timber.

If you have not a supply of fencing timber on your place, make arrangements to set out a few acres of chestnut, locust, and cedar. Don't be deterred by the length of time it will take them to grow from making the essay to grow them.

Fruits.

Have you *Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Apricots, Damsons, Cherries, Grapes*, growing on your farm? If not, make arrangements to plant some this ensuing spring or next fall; and be sure that you select the best kinds.

Shade Trees and Shrubbery.

Is your dwelling surrounded by shade trees and Shrubbery? If not, relieve yourself from this reproach the ensuing spring.

Apple Orchard.

If the bark on the trees in your orchard are rough or mossy, scrape the trunk of your trees, and apply a mixture, composed in the proportion of a gallon of *soft-soap*, one quart of *salt* and 1 lb. *Flour of Sulphur*. Put it on with a white-wash brush, from the root of the tree to the first series of limbs; and, indeed, you can profitably apply the mixture as far as you can reach among the limbs of the trees. The effect of the scraping, and [illegible] with the mixture, will be to encourage a [illegible] healthful bark, while it will prove repulsive to those insects which injure the trees. If there be any dead *limbs* upon your trees cut them off with a saw, close into the sound wood; smooth the wound with a drawing knife, carefully, and apply to the [illegible] the wound a plaster made of equal parts of *cow dung, clay* and *old mortar powdered fine*—[illegible] equal parts of *rosin, beeswax* and *tallow*; either to be capped with strong sugar loaf paper, or strong cotton or linen cloth. Let your pruning end with the cutting off of dead limbs. Many a good tree has been ruined by the free use of the saw and knife.

If you wish your trees to bear fair fruit, make a compost of stable manure, woods-mould, bone-dust, ashes, salt and plaster, in the following proportions, and give to each tree two bushels of the mixture, over a circle of ten feet, starting from the body of the tree.

To every 10 loads of stable manure, add
20 loads of woods-mould,
2 bushels of bone-dust,
5 bushels of ashes,
1 bushel of salt, and
1 bushel of Plaster.

Mix the whole well together, throw it into a heap, and let it lay two or three weeks; then shovel it over, and broadcast under each tree, the quantity of the compost named, and work it in the ground *lightly* with a hoe, or plough it in *very shallow*, say, about two inches, and carefully harrow with a small one horse harrow, avoiding all injury to the roots and bodies of the trees. A small harrow made with handles is the proper implement for such work.

STRIKING INSTANCE OF THE BENEFITS OF THE THOROUGH IMPROVEMENT OF LAND.

It is now some nineteen years since we have had charge of the editorial management of this journal, and during the whole of that time, it has been among our main objects to impress the truth upon our readers, *that there is no investment which a farmer or planter can make, that will bring him so large an interest for money expended, as will judicious outlays for manures to improve his land*. But independent of the question of profit—which should be always kept in view as a cardinal consideration—there are other motives which should incite him to action—motives of the most ennobling character. When one comes to reflect, that by his expenditure, he has improved the productive capacities of his land, that one acre will produce as much as three did before, he feels conscious pleasure in the fact, that he had thereby enhanced the value of his estate, and fulfilled an obligation of duty towards his children, who are to inherit after him. When he reflects that the example which he has set his neighbors will exert an influence upon them, and encourage them to engage in the laudable work of meliorating the condition of their lands, and that he will have been the means thereby of adding to the wealth of the nation—we say, when one comes to reflect upon the good effects of his own generous example, he derives a harvest of feelings even more valuable than the immediate benefits accruing to himself, because they are void of all selfish consideration, repose upon the broad basis of public good, and diffuse their blessings throughout the community. It has been handed down to us as an axiom, which

stories upon its face a reproach to human nature—thus "*precepts govern and examples fail;*" but so far as Agricultural examples, of a salutary and profitable kind, may be concerned, we do not think that the axiom just quoted will hold good; for, however slow some agricultors may be, in departures from the old beaten tracks of their progenitors, the great mass, in the present day, are disposed to take counsel from the successful experiments of the enterprising around them; for self respect and pride of character, will urge men forward to the performance of good works, when interest beckons, and the onward spirit of the age not only marshals them to the conflict, but forbids their inactivity.

With this passing introduction, we will introduce to our readers one of the most striking instances of thorough improvement that has ever come to our knowledge. This improvement was effected by Mr. JOHN Q. HEWLETT, of our City. He purchased a farm on the Frederick Road, distant from Baltimore about 4½ miles, in the Summer of 1848.—On one of the fields, consisting of 16 acres, there was a crop of wheat growing at the time. The yield of this field was such, as to convince him, that the soil was exhausted of its productive elements, and would require thorough improvement. Having understood, from what we considered good authority, that Mr. *Hewlett* had restored this worn-out field to a high state of productiveness, we applied to him for the facts in the case, and received from him the following reply,—and as we like to give facts in the words of the narrator, we shall copy the note as we received it from the writer:—

MR. HEWLETT'S NOTE—

"The land spoken of came into my possession in June, 1848. I bought the crop of wheat on one of the fields containing 16 acres. The product was 11 bushels per acre."

"During the winter of 1849, I spread 100 bushels of Baltimore County quick lime per acre, which cost 15 cents per bushel, 3 cents per bushel for hauling, and 2 cents per bushel for spreading—making the cost of lime $20 per acre." [Clover seed had been previously sown by the former proprietor in the spring of 1848.]

"I cut two crops of clover in the year 1849 and 1850, permitting the *second crop*, each year, to fall on the ground, neither pasturing nor cutting the second crop."

"In the Spring of 1851, I sowed 200 lbs. of Guano per acre, on the land, broad-cast,—ploughed it in, planted the field in corn, (too thick for the season, I think,) and gathered 10½ bbls. per acre.

"In the Spring of 1852, I ploughed the field, and sowed thereon 3 bushels of Black Peas per acre, for which I charged the land nothing, as the pasturage in August and September following, was a full equivalent for the cost."

"In the fall of 1852, I sowed 100 lbs. of Guano, per acre, and ploughed in the Pea crop, harrowed, then sowed 20 bushels of Bone-dust, and 10 bushels of dirty salt, per acre, harrowed these in, then sowed 2½ bushels of Wheat, per acre, harrowed the Wheat in, and rolled the land. The product of the crop of Wheat on the 16 acres, at the harvest of 1853, was 617 bushels, which sold at $1 18-100 per bushel—for the crop, $728 6-100."

"Of the Hay grown on this field I sold 18½ tons at $9 per ton, making, $166 50-100, besides retaining for the use of my farm, supposed, 10 tons, which, at $9 per ton would make $90."

The cost of the manures purchased by me is as follows, per acre:

100 bushels of lime,	$20 00
300 lbs. of Guano at $2 50-100	7 50
20 bushels of Bone-dust,	11 00
10 bushels of Salt,	1 25
	$39 75 per acre."

"The land is now in grass, having been seeded to Timothy, Orchard-grass, and Clover, and is in a condition to give three crops of grass."

Mr. Hewlett when he seeded his Wheat in the fall of 1852, sowed 1 bushel of Orchard-grass, and 1 peck of Timothy seed, per acre, and in the spring of 1853, he sowed one bushel more of Orchard-grass, and 1 peck of clover seed, per acre; so that his land is heavily set in grass and clover, and is now in a condition to give three years crops of grass, without farther expense; and the inference is a fair one, that the land at the expiration of the next three years, will be in a highly improved condition, capable with very little help, by the way of manure, of producing a good and profitable crop of either Wheat or Corn, whichever he may see fit to put in it.

Thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, per acre, seems, at first sight, a heavy sum of money to expend in improving one acre of land; but when we come to look at the matter in an enlarged and justly economical view, it ceases to be so. When Mr. Hewlett came into possession of his farm in 1848, this lot only produced 11 bushels of Wheat, per acre, whereas, in 1853, it produced him 38 9-16 bushels per acre, an increase, per acre, of 27 9-66 bushels, so that by his thorough system of manuring and management, he has made 1 acre produce as much, and a fraction over, as 3½ acres did before he undertook its improvement.

Let us see how the account of debit and credit stands. To say nothing of the Wheat straw, Corn fodder, tops and husks, which may be assumed as equivalent to the labor bestowed in the production and culture of the ground, we have this exhibit:

Mr. Hewlett sold	
617 bushels Wheat in 1853, at $1 18	$728 06
18½ tons of Hay, at $9 per ton	166 50
He retained for farm consumption 10 tons at $9	90 00
He raised in 1851, 10½ bbls. Corn, per acre, or on the 16 acres at 52½ bushels per acre, 840 bushels, which at 50 cts. per bushel, is	420 00
	$1,404 56
He paid for manure, as shewn before, $39 75-100 per acre, or for manuring the 16 acres,	635 00
Leaving a profit in favor of Mr. Hewlett of	$769 56

Without taking into the account the crops of Hay which will be grown on this land the next three years, which may be fairly estimated to yield on an average of 2 tons of Hay per acre, each year, or that the 16 acres will yield in the 3 ensuing years 96 tons of Hay, which at $10 per ton, will amount to $960—and this prospective yield should be credited to the improvement, as it will be ascribable to the manure applied; then if we add this to its credit as above, the profit will amount to $1,929 56-100.

Such facts speak for themselves, and we shall leave our readers to draw their own conclusions,

as to how far it is profitable to thoroughly improve worn-out lands. Before we conclude, however, we would respectfully call attention to the fact, that Mr. Hewlett very wisely based his system of improvement upon the application of lime, and to bear in mind, that we have always contended, that *lime* should always form the base of every system looking to the permanent improvement of worn-out, exhausted lands.

We think that Mr. H. would have got along quite as well in his improvement, had he applied a much smaller quantity of lime than he did. For all the purposes of a single rotation, so far as the crops are concerned, we believe that 20, 25 or 30 bushels of lime will answer just as well as 100. If the soil should be a stiff, adhesive clay, the texture of which it is desirable to break down and render friable, then the application of the last named quantity would be especially proper, as it would take that number of bushels to perform the desired mechanical service; but so far as what may be termed the chemical operation of the mineral is interested, our opinion is, that either of the three first named quantities would prove amply sufficient.

A remark or two may not be out of place, in connection with the application of *Guano* to the Wheat crop. It will have been seen by Mr. Hewlett's statement, that he only applied 100 lbs. of Guano, per acre, directly to the Wheat crop, and yet, that the product per acre was raised from 11 bushels per acre, in 1848, to 38 9-16 bushels in 1853. It is but reasonable to suppose, that the 200 lbs. of Guano, per acre, applied to the Corn crop in 1851, was mostly consumed by that crop, and the peas which formed the crop in 1852. This latter crop, it will be recollected, was depastured by stock during the months of August and September of that year; and that, after the stock was removed, only 100 lbs. of Guano per acre, was sown, broadcast, over the field, when the residue of the growing crop of peas was ploughed in, preparatory to the land being seeded down to Wheat. To us it appears evident, from the *small* quantity of Guano applied, and the *largeness* of the product of Wheat, that much of the *increase* in the yield of Wheat between the product of 1848, and that of 1853, is referable to the peas which were ploughed in—and that the latter supplied no small portion of the nitrogenous food taken up by the crop of Wheat. Nor will this be considered a matter of surprise, when it is recollected, that peas contain a very large per centage of such substances, and that, when ploughed in in a green state, decomposition immediately ensues, and, as a consequence, its elemental constituents are promptly yielded up to every demand of the growing plants. The most reliable analysis of peas, give 40 per centage of starch—and 2 per cent. of sugar, which is resolvable into carbonic acid—a small quantity of oily matter, which, as far as it may go, would ultimately furnish carbonic acid, and from 25 to 30 per cent. of nitrogenous matters, usually called legumin or albumen—a substance which we hold to be nearly identical with the ammoniacal compounds found in Guano, and to which so much of its miracle-performing virtues are, and, as we think, very properly ascribed. The per centages, of the substances named are the results of the analyses of peas in their dry state; but it is fairly presumable that the pea vines, also, contain very large portions of nitrogenous matters in a state which, by oxidation, was promptly rendered tributary to the necessities of the Wheat plants. If these suggestions are well founded, then there can be no question as to the truth of what we have so long contended for, viz: that where there is lime in a soil suited to Wheat, that by two crops of peas being grown in it, and turned in—and this may be done in one season, a good crop of Wheat may be thereby produced.

GUANO ON TOBACCO, WHEAT AND CABBAGES.—The following communication from the Rev. Mr. Fife, is in reply to our invitation for facts on the use of Guano. The experience of this gentleman in the use of Guano, is excelled by few in his state, and we tender him our thanks for his prompt and timely communication, and hope his example will be followed by others—and that our columns will be enriched by many such during the present year. The communication of Mr. Fife is a model in another respect—it is a plain statement of the modus operandi of his system, and though brief, nothing is left unsaid, by which any one willing to avail of his experience can be at a loss to follow his instructions.

Charlottesville, Va. June 5th, 1854.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

The uncertainty of the wheat crop and a growing acquaintance with the application of Guano in the production of tobacco, make it very desirable to be informed upon the subject. Should this paper awaken any of your numerous readers to send you a better, I shall be amply compensated for this attempt. To begin with the plant bed. In addition to the usual course pursued in preparing for the seed, it is found highly advantageous after burning, to mix in with the earth if it should be even good plant bed land, 10 lbs. of Guano to every 100 yards; this will give power to the land to produce vigorous plants, and as it is desirable to plant by the last of May or the 1st of June, it is of advantage to sow 2½ lbs. of Guano to every 100 yards about the second or third week in April. As soon as the Guano is sown, water must be applied with a watering pot to carry the Guano in a liquid state to the roots of the plants. About the middle of May, 2½ lbs. more must be added as above. The quantity of water must be regulated according to the wetness or dryness of the soil. The Guano thus applied must be sifted very fine in order to its being all carried in by the water, as it is evident that the finer it is sifted the more certain it will be to dissolve by the application of the water. If plants were ready to set out by the last of May, it is not necessary to wait for rain as there is always moisture enough in the land at this early season for planting. I furnished an acquaintance last winter with the above receipt, who had the greatest abundance of fine plants early set out when his neighbors were destitute all around him; and a severe drought set in before their plants were ready, so they found it impossible to get over half a crop pitched, and too late to make good tobacco. The land on which you wish a good crop of tobacco ought to be well ploughed in the fall or winter, and when ready to plant, let it be listed the usual width of the row, then sow 300 lbs. of Guano to the acre, and reverse the rows; this operation will not only mix the Guano with the soil, but will throw it where the plant will derive immediate benefit from it. Where this plan has been pursued on what is called hen grass or poverty grass land, I have grown crops that would bring over $100 to the acre. A fine crop of wheat succeeds it without any more Guano, and clover seldom fails to be good after the wheat

These results, and others still more striking, which might be mentioned, must, if they are persisted in, bring the eastern part of Virginia once more to be a large grower of tobacco. Our hen grass fields will disappear, and crops that are far more pleasant to the eye succeed. It is very likely too, that experience will learn us how to avoid the attacks even of the joint worm. I have seen very little difficulty in the very midst of them in making good crops of wheat, if sown in good time, say from the 24th of September till the 10th of October, provided enough of Guano be put in with the wheat. Let any one try a field that is even poor and sow 300 lbs. of Guano to the acre at the time above mentioned, and he cannot help succeeding in spite of the joint worm to realize a good crop. As there are found on almost every farm spots where the soil is almost or altogether gone, no one ought to depend on Guano to restore them; what they need is along with Guano, carbonaceous matter. They ought to be covered over with farm pen manure, and instead of presenting a bare surface when the wheat is taken off, they will have the same appearance as the rest of the field. Should any one, especially near large towns, wish to raise for market a good lot of cabbage, he will find the rule for raising tobacco every way successful when applied to cabbage; only let not more than 300 lbs. be used to the acre.

JAMES FIFE.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON TOBACCO.

New York, December 26th, 1853.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir—The three essays on the culture and management of tobacco, which I now return you, were, with your last letter, received a week ago. I have perused them with great attention, and feel obliged to observe, that although two of them—Mr. Walter W. W. Bowie's and Mr. Oliver N. Bryan's—are written with considerable care and ability, yet none of them is entitled to the prizes offered, for none solves completely, and such as ought to be wished, the principal conditions on which the cultivation of tobacco mainly depends. Though both these gentlemen are conversant with that branch, as appears from their writings, yet neither presents any thing particularly new with regard to the most important points to be solved. In fact they can hardly be said to have done any thing else, but make a more or less accurate description of what is now actually practised by the best tobacco planters in Maryland. I might go still farther and say, that none of the writers of the three essays presented, seems to have any knowledge of what has been done in several cases by some gentlemen of the South, in order to completely *prevent* the appearance of the insects, or destroy them at once in a efficient and economical way in those cases in which they have made their appearance; and I might by the way mention; that, as was published about nine months ago in a public paper, some vegetable substances, such as the decoction of poisonous berries and others, have thoroughly attained the end without injury to the plants at all.

For these reasons, and convinced of the justness of Mr. Bryan's observations, it would be exceedingly convenient to put off the award of the two prizes of $100 and $25 for another year, to begin from this date. And should it then be found upon a mature examination of the essays to be presented within this new period, that none should be thought worthy of the prizes offered, then I am willing to bind, and do hereby bind myself to hold those two sums at the disposal of the Washington National Monument Committee.

Perhaps it would not be amiss to observe, that the knowledge of the different manures compared with each other does not imply the necessity of any person being a Chemist, as Mr. F. Lewis Griffith puts forth in his essay; for it must be known that it is not the province of the Chemist to apply any principle to any branch of industry whatsoever, but simply to analyse and explain scientifically any fact or substance existing in nature or art, and it behoves especially and particularly the Agriculturist, whatever his ignorance with regard to Chemistry otherwise may be, to make those experiments and carefully collect those data which facts may present, and compare their results with each other. This does not exclude or prevent science from stepping forward and explaining reasonably the various facts or phenomena which experience has been able to present, and then it is when the Chemist is called upon to say a word and explain: but not till *then*. This is not to say that science should not precede practice often: no, this would be encompassing human reason within too narrow limits; for —why should not science sometimes indicate before hand a fact, and foretel the exact nature of a phenomena in a given case? But from this to the necessity of an Agriculturist being obliged to be a Chemist there is a vast distance. There is not in practice any necessity for the one combining in himself the elements of the other, however desirable that combination or alliance otherwise might be.

Therefore I beg most humbly Mr. Griffith's permission to say, that it would not do to cover one's want of knowledge with special reasons or pretexts: from the fact that one is unable to cope with difficulties or not in possession of a certain knowledge, it ought not to be inferred that it is not one's essential obligation to possess such knowledge.

By allowing another year there is certainly sufficient time to proceed to the test of all that which is necessary to the complete solution of all the problems or points embraced in my first offer; and let me add that I shall be exceedingly obliged to you for as wide as possible a publication ,not only of the present letter, but also to accompany it with a repetition of those articles which constitute my programme ralative to the cultivation of tobacco.

Believe me, dear sir, to be with much regard and respect, your most obedient servant,

JOSE JM. DE ARRIETA.

PREMIUM ESSAYS FOR TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

NEW YORK, 24th July, 1853.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

SIR:—Agreeably to my promise, I enclose a letter from the house of Messrs. Peter V. King & Co. of this city, the object of which is to carry out the plan which I have proposed with regard to the cultivation of tobacco.

I consequently beg you to invite those persons who cultivate, or have cultivated that plant, in any part of the United States, or any other person who should be willing to contend for the prizes to be awarded, to hand or send to your office in Baltimore, an essay, or memoir, the contents of which shall bear on the following points:

1st.—How to raise the best Seed.

2d.—What, if any preparation, is it to be subjected to.

3d.—The Nursery, or planting of the Seed.

4th.—The best way to ensure its existence.

5th.—Method of Transplanting.

6th.—Preparation of the soil—description of Implements, &c. &c. used for economizing human or animal labor to be employed.

7th.—What kind of manure is best.

8th.—Mode of applying it—and the consequences of its application as compared with soil *not* manured.

9th.—Different Manures, such as Guano, Bone-dust, *Artificial Guano*, Animal Charcoal, Wooden Charcoal, &c. &c. and all other most known manures, compared with one another, (with regard to cultivating tobacco.)

10th.—What their influence on the vegetation of the plants, and on the insects which attack it.

11th.—Best, cheapest and most effectual way, either to destroy those insects, if they should make their appearance, or to avoid their appearing *altogether.**

*Note.—A satisfactory answer to this article will suffice to insure the *Great Prize* to him who should give it, even in case his memoir should be found inferior on the other heads.

13th.—Best method, either by horse hoes, or any other, to keep the field clean from weeds.

14th.—The planting of tobacco at different distances compared with one another.

15th.—Different operations to which it is subjected *before cutting*.

16th —The cuttings or taking in the crops.

17th.—Different operations to which it is subjected before being sent to market.

18th.—Best mode of Packing.

19th.—Preparations or substances used for the preservation of the leaf, before and after being ready for market.

20th.—Effect of watering, or artificial irrigation, on the development and quality of the tobacco.

Two prizes are to be awarded—one of *one hundred dollars*, for the best *practical* memoir. One of twenty-five dollars for the best theoretical memoir.

With regard to the first, it is expected that the proofs of the assertions presented, accompanying the letter, under the shape of plants, samples, references to witnesses, &c. &c. or other reliable testimonials.

With regard to the second memoir, its contents will decide on its own merit.

I must reserve to myself the right to peruse all the writings, whether in the shape of memoirs, or any other presented.

The preference to be given to the two best memoirs to be determined by yourself, [or by a substitute]—by a person named by the writer—if he choose—and myself.

I am sure the stimulus thus held out to those whose practical or theoretical knowledge of the matter makes them most apt to aspire to the prizes, will have a beneficial effect upon the cultivation of that important staple produce, generally speaking

Believe me, sir, your obedient servant,

José Joachim de Arrieta.

DRILLING WHEAT WITH GUANO.

Alexandria, Va. January 16th, 1854.

Dear Sir—In the last No. of your Journal, you notice that a machine for drilling in Wheat with Guano, has been invented, and ask for information respecting it. We have the pleasure to state, that it is the invention of Thomas F. Nelson, Esq. (who is now in Europe.) We have had them attached to "Pennock's Drills," and so great was the demand for them last fall, that we could not supply it—we however managed to get about forty made which we supplied our customers with. With regard to these, we can say nothing. One was used by Nat. B. Meade, Esq. of "Lucky Hit," Clarke County, Va. in the fall of 1852, upon a field that would not bring Wheat, or Oats, worth cutting, without a fertilizer, and with forty-two lbs. of Guano put in with the attachment, it yielded 18½ bushels per acre, threshed. There were but three other drills made that year, and every one proved equally satisfactory.

This is the only one that came under our observation, and this one of us saw and will vouch for the truth of. Such was the effect in the neighborhood, that where no drills could be sold without the attachment, twenty were sold with it. It is merely a box six or eight inches wide, running the whole length of the drill, and attached directly behind the box containing the Wheat with a spiked cylender run through the centre, and driven by a chain or cog wheel connecting with the centre of the wheel. The box has holes in the bottom which is carried by a slide, the opening and shutting of which regulates the quantity from 25 to 200 lbs.—The Guano drops into tubes and is carried to the tubes of the Wheat, when both are deposited together. We are contracting for a large number for next fall; the factory price will be $85—eighty-five dollars—drill and attachment complete. Any further information that we can give we will be happy to communicate.

Your very truly and obedient servants,

Addison & Meade,

Agricultural Implement dealers, Alexandria, Va.

P. S. The patent upon the attachment has been secured.

WHAT IS THE BEST MODE OF CASTRATION?—by T. Burford.

Which is the best mode of castration? If you ask this question of five or six men, you will probably receive as many different answers. I have tried the actual cautery, the clams, the ligature, and scraping; and I prefer the last, it being simple, safe and speedy.

You have, doubtless, tried it, and perhaps most of your readers have performed the operation.—However, at the risk of telling a twice told tale, I will endeavor to describe *the mode of scraping*.—You begin as for castration in the ordinary way. Free the testicle, and grasp it with the left hand, *divide the seminal* part of the cord, and, with a tough-edged knife, *scrape* the *vascular* cord lengthways, until you scrape through it. Simple enough and speedy, too, since from first cut to last scrape, takes rather less than twenty seconds. I have done it in sixteen, and safely, for I never knew a horse bleed more than I wanted, and you have a simple wound without any foreign substance to deal with. The horses stand quiet for pearly three days, being merely rubbed down. On the third day, the coagulum is washed away, and the parts cleansed, and nothing more is required after than to continue to keep them clean. Tetanus is not a frequent sequel to castration; as to the time most likely for an attack, I have always found it to come on just as the wound has healed, no matter in *what* part of the body it may be. Those attacks arising from castration, generally manifest themselves from the fi-

month to the twentieth day; but I have seen them with earlier and later. As a rule, I do not castrate during the hot months, nor during the heavy rains. Wounds and ulcers generally take on an unhealthy action at those seasons, and particularly during rains. But I have operated during every month of the year.

Will Mr. Gavin excuse me, if I say, in any future cases of tetanus, "use *camphor*." I think he will find it one of the most useful medicines. He will, I venture to say, agree with me, that blisters are of no use in tetanus.—*London Veterinarian.*

FARMING IN DELAWARE.—Mr. Higgius, will accept our thanks for a copy of the following communication, which was prepared for the Patent office Report—Mr. Bryan Jackson is well known to many of our readers, as one of the best farmers in Delaware, and his system of conducting his farming operations will be read with interest, and the instruction it affords will no doubt be availed of by many. We are always gratified at the reception of such papers, knowing that the long experience, and practical good sense of such a man as Bryan Jackson, can be followed with confidence by those for whom we cater.

Bloomfield Farm, near Wilmington, Del.
Nov. 10th, 1853.

A. M. Higgins, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—According to a request made by you a few days since, I send you the system of the management of my farm. It contains 220 acres, all clear and under the control of the plow; it is divided into 6 sections or fields, 3 in grain, and the balance in grass; 28 acres in wheat, 41 acres in corn, 40 in Barley, Oats & Potatoes, and the remainder in Orchards and Pasture.

Within three years I have changed the rotation of crops; instead of sowing wheat on clover sod, I sow on Barley & Oats stubble, following sod with corn—my reason for changing was, sod produced too heavy crops of straw, which became lodged, and harvesting it was attended with great labor and difficulty.

Plow the barley and oats stubble to the depth of 7 inches immediately after harvest, harrow it, and let it lay till the 20th September—then apply ten loads decomposed stable and barn-yard manure, plow it in 4 or 5 inches deep and drill 1¾ bushels of wheat per acre last of September or 1st October.

After drilling, I sow 3 quarts timothy seed per acre, and last of February sow 6 quarts clover seed per acre.

My wheat the present year averaged 32 bushels per acre from 28 acres, which commands at present (in Wilmington) $1 45 per bushel.

After corn I sow barley and oats, the former two bushels per acre and the latter 2½ bushels per acre. Barley the present year yields 35 bushels per acre, which sold for 75 cents per bushel. Oats produced 50 bushels per acre, which I sold for 42 cents per bushel.

Barley is much easier on land than oats, and exhausts it much less. For corn I plow up clover and timothy sod to the depth of 6 inches, the average product of which is 50 bushels per acre; present price 72 cents per bushel. My nearest market is New Castle, a distance of two miles. I have applied Guano, on several different occasions, but with little or no success.

Grass, we consider the most profitable crop, both in pasture and hay. I out 40 acres of clover and timothy (mixed) last summer, which averaged 2 tons per acre, worth now 85 cents per 100 lbs.

My dairy consists of 8 cows, the butter from which I sold since last January amounts to $275, besides that which is consumed in the family, which has been large. I have sold the produce of 45 Cotswold ewes for $561. The proceeds of fat cattle, independent of first cost, amounts to $500.

My potato crop this year yields 125 bushels per acre; price 75 cents per bushel.

I cultivate the ruta-baga turnip crop for winter food for sheep—I find them an excellent article, and would highly recommend them to my brother farmers—they yield about 600 bushels per acre. I manage the crop in the following manner: Plow a stiff sod to the depth of 7 inches, and after thoroughly pulverizing with the harrow, mark it out into rows 2½ feet apart and about 5 inches deep with the plow, which fill with decomposed manure, ashes, &c., then cover the manure with a hoe or small plow. Sow the seed (1 pound per acre) along the row, and cover it very slightly with a rake or hoe.

The force required to work my farm is 3 hands all the year at $132 per hand, and two men extra for 6 months at $12 each per month, and day hands, whose wages amount to about $50.

BRYAN JACKSON.

P. S. The sales of the farm the past year will not vary much from fifty-three hundred dollars.

B. JACKSON.

Linden Hill, near St. George's, Delaware,
January 3d, 1854.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

DEAR SIR:—In November last, I sent a report of our district to the Patent office.

In order to illustrate the capabilities of our worn out lands, to be brought up to a high state of fertility, I solicited a few of our most successful and practical farmers, to give me the details of their practice—among them, I obtained the above from Bryan Jackson; it occurred to me as I had to write to you, to send his letter, and if you thought there was anything in it worthy to place in your columns, you were at liberty to do so.

ANTHONY M. HIGGINS.

BIG HEAD IN HORSES.

Cole, in his American Veterinarian, thus speaks of this disease:

Young horses are more liable to this disease than old ones. It does not seem to be contagious, yet when it is in a large stock of horses, many are liable to be affected before it can be eradicated. It is slow in its progress, but in its effects on those attacked, and in attacking others, in this way, it will sometimes remain on a place several years. Some say this disease is caused by blind teeth, which should be removed. English writers do not speak of this disease. It is unknown in the Northern states. It prevails in the South, and in some sections of the West. It is most prevalent in new countries, and usually attacks horses that run at large and live in the woods.

SYMPTOMS—The first appearance of the disease is an enlargement of the front of the head, between the eyes and nostrils. This unnatural bulk continues to increase with greater or less rapidity in different subjects. After the horse has been some time affected, the under jaw also begins to exhibit

a like growth and distension. Sometimes it exceeds the other in increase. At an early period, some, and a later period, other subjects, begin to languish and lose their activity and strength; the joints grow stiff and unshapely, the back becomes weak and unelastic, until he dies, or is killed to terminate his sufferings.

REMEDY.—Numerous modes of treatment have been tried for the disorder, without success. The following has been attended with favorable results, when the disorder has been taken in season.

Take a piece of bar iron, and have it formed into the shape of a chisel, about two inches wide. Let it be about as sharp as chisels or axes usually are before ground. Heat this in the fire until it is quite red. Search out a gristle or ligament which extends from near the eye to near the nostril. It is almost as large as a person's little finger. Apply the edge of the heated iron across this ligament, about mid-way between the eye and nostril, and sever it by burning entirely into the bone, on both sides.

Let the wound alone. The severed ligature should be prevented from reuniting again too readily, and the irritating and suppurating state of the wound may be advantageous; and having kept open the sore for some time, it will heal of itself.

If the disease has not advanced far, the head will gradually and slowly shrink to its former dimensions. If it has advanced further, the horse may be serviceable, though the head may not regain its natural shape. It is said to be attended with no danger.

ANOTHER REMEDY.—One quart of *hog's lard;* one quart of *tar*; one pound of *sulphur*, put altogether in a pot over a slow fire, and boil until brimstone disappears. Then make a mop or a strong stick, and rub the horse's head, from the eyes to the nose, once a day, with this mixture until it is all gone.

HOW TO RAISE THE FINEST STRAWBERRIES.

In the *Horticulturist*, we find the following upon the subject of raising strawberries, from R. G. PARDEE, of Palmyra, N. Y., who appears to have had much experience in the culture of this delicious fruit:

The following is the *best* way that I know, of cultivating the strawberry in our favorable soil:

Select, in the early spring, rich, deep, mellow, gravelly loam, if possible, in rather low moist ground, with a good exposure to the sun. Then spade it full a spade deep, repeatedly, on the first of every month until July, when the ground will have become thoroughly broken and mellow, and also the danger of the earth packing and becoming hard, will mainly have past. After breaking up the ground well on the 1st of July, and levelling off the soil instead of raising it into beds, then immediately set out the strawberry plants, two in a stool, 18 to 24 inches apart. Then mulch forthwith, the whole ground, including the walk, with an inch and a half deep of old tan bark, sawdust or well rotted manure; but I would carefully prevent any barn-yard manure, or even ashes, becoming incorporated in the soil previously or at this time. Next I would thoroughly water them, and keep them sufficiently watered to insure a constant and vigorous growth, which is not a task if well mulched. After this, the occasional pulling of a very few weeds, that find their way through the mulching, and a slight coating of leaves and straw on the approach of winter, is all the care I would give them, until the opening of the following spring, when I pursue the following process:

On removing the coating on the opening of spring, I fertilise the plants with a liberal sprinkling of a solution of ½lb. each of sulphate of potash, glauber salts, and sal soda, add one ounce of muriate ammonia, to eight gallons water, and continue this once in a week or ten days until they bloom, when I give them pure cold water till they ripen, when I discontinue all applications. I do not say my combination of fertilisers cannot be improved, but it proves efficient enough with me until I know of a better one.

If not convenient, I do not break up the ground until the 1st July, when I plant out; although I think it better not to allow the ground to be occupied the previous part of the season, and to be frequently stirred. I prefer, all things considered, the 1st to 10th July for planting out, for the reason the soil does not bake so hard as if set out in spring, and at this season I can secure the largest crop next June. If the setting out is delayed till August, I can only depend on half a crop, and only a quarter if delayed till September.

By this plan, it will be seen, I avoid all trouble in forking over the ground in the fall or spring—I do not find it necessary.

Although so many succeed unsatisfactorily in raising strawberries, yet I know of no fruit more in this climate on which I can, with such confidence, rely for a certain and regular large crop by this plan, with good varieties—only amateurs who wish to raise remarkably fine fruit may choose to take so much pains as the whole process here laid down involves, yet what is worth doing at all, is generally worth doing well.

I will not presume to say that this plan is perfect, or the best. Other soils and climate may demand some modification, yet after examining a large number of grounds for years past, and listening to, or reading the mode of procedure of a large number of the most successful cultivators, I have summed them all up, and prefer the above to all others which have come to my knowledge. Every cultivator has his own best way to accomplish the object, and yet, perchance, all have much to learn from the experience or observation of others.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—We refer our farmer friends to the advertisements in this paper of Messrs. McConkey, Parr & Co. and of Messrs. Dimmock & Kyle. The gentlemen who are at the head of these establishments are the representatives of the oldest houses in this city, and the established character for probity and honor which have ever characterized them, will, we feel confident in saying, never be tarnished by those upon whom the mantle has fallen. They have shown, too, we may add, much discretion, in presenting their claims to continued and increased support from the farmers and planters, through the medium of the *oldest journal in the world* of that class from whom they derive their support.

PROFITS OF A VINE.—A late paper gives a statement of the cost and profits of an Isabella grape vine—the cost is twenty-five cents in labor [illegible] in pruning and dressing, and one wheel-barrow of manure. The profits are five to six [illegible] grapes annually, and an ornamental effect in covering an otherwise unsightly out-house.

MEADOW OAT GRASS—MR. IVERSON'S GRASS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

In the October No. of the American Farmer, "P. M. C." of Bertie Co. N. C. enquires about the value of "Meadow Oat Grass," with a view to its culture. I have had it on my farm for some 25 years—the seed being sent to me by a friend who spoke very highly of its luxuriant growth and appearance.

It certainly presents a fine appearance on rich land; but unfortunately it contains very little nutritive matter, and is of little value either for pasture or hay. By careful analysis it does not contain *half* the nutritive matter of clover, timothy, or Orchard Grass; though it will grow on land too poor to produce good crops of the other varieties.

It is also known as Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Andes Grass, and perhaps by other titles. Its botanical name is *Avena elatior*.

For 15 or 20 years I have endeavored to eradicate it from the soil by ploughing and digging it up; for my stock will not eat it when any other grass—clover, timothy, orchard, herds, or blue grass, can be come at; it occupies the ground, and roots out other and better grasses. Indeed, no kind of stock appears fond of it; and although putting up very early in the spring, [often growing 5 to 6 feet high on strong land,] it is eaten very sparingly, if not actually disliked, by well fed horses, cows or hogs. For grazing sheep, it may possibly answer better, but mainly owing to the destruction in my flocks by dogs, I have long since abandoned the raising of these most valuable and necessary animals.

If your correspondent *cannot get any other kind of grass to grow*, it may be well enough to try the meadow oat grass; but after my experience, I would rather pay a seedsman to *keep* the seed, than have it on my farm as a gift. It may however be more desirable to cultivate it at the South, where it is more difficult, owing to the hot summer, to cultivate the artificial grasses, than in this latitude; but by proper attention and improving the soil, even in Bertie Co. N. C. it is believed a much more profitable grass may be raised. I have seen as luxuriant crops of clover growing near the borders of N. C. as I ever saw either in Maryland or Pennsylvania.

My sole object in writing this note, is, that your correspondent "P. M. C." may have a little practical information on the subject: and although this variety is certainly preferable to having no grass, or bare fields, I consider it, so far as my experience goes, the poorest for either pasture or hay, of any I have seen. Very respectfully,

E. S.

Note.—The above was written some two months since, and laid aside as not worth publishing; but seeing that "P. M. C." and others, may, for lack of experience be imposed on, as I have been in the selection of grasses, seed, &c., I forward it for such use as may be thought best; and I am the more inclined to send it after reading the wonderful account of a *new* grass, as described in the January No. of the Farmer, by B. V. Iverson, of Columbus, Georgia.

As the writer gives his address and residence, and indeed offering his seed for sale, we must conclude that he believes what he states, and if not deceived himself, the discovery of this wonderful grass will produce as marked an era in agriculture as did the discovery of Gold in California, in the commercial relations of the United States.

The reading about this grass reminded me forcibly of a *grass growing* incident connected with a friend of the South, a couple of years since. He stated in a letter to me that he had received a small quantity of California Timothy seed, of most wonderful growth and properties, and queried how and when it had best be sown and cultivated. It was represented, as well as I recollect, to grow from 6 to 7 feet high—the heads from 8 to 12 inches long, and each head to produce from a table-spoonfull to half a gill of seed—of course valuable seed, containing much oleagenous and nutritive matter, as well as for hay. How many *tons* to the acre, I have forgotten.

I gave the most satisfactory directions in my power, tho' very much guess work: knowing very well how to grow the common, but not the California timothy: desiring him to inform me of the result of the experiment, and if successful, to favor me with a *tea-spoonful* of the seed. It was cultivated in the garden, grew luxuriantly, and for a time promised to realize all that was said of it; but at "seed time and harvest," it headed out into the *common millet*, which I had grown and discarded 20 years previously.

I do not pretend to say that this Georgia Grass, this *Ceratochloa Breviaristata*, will turn out the same article; the description of it as far surpasses the California Timothy for grazing, yield of hay, product of seed, &c. as the latter does broom sedge or hen's grass.

But let us examine into the matter a little further. Assuming the yield, value, price asked, &c. as stated by your correspondent, I have endeavored to cypher out the actual returns from 100 acres.—In hay "4 to 6 tons to the acre,"—say 5 tons, after hard grazing from November to June, would be five hundred tons; value in Georgia, at prices often quoted in Southern Markets, or $20 per ton, would be ten thousand dollars for the hay!—about four to one over our heaviest crops of any other description of grass. But take the seed crop, "100 bushels to the acre," at $5 a peck, is two thousand dollars per acre—on one hundred acres, two hundred thousand dollars!! And being "equally as nutritious as barley ,it is certainly without a rival in our climate and soil;" or any other in the world may as well be added.

The price, too, *only* $20 *per bushel*, would be quite reasonable, *considering* that a single peck, "which is plenty for a person to begin with," and that it possesses every requisite that could be asked for by the grazier, the dairy-man, the grain grower, or the planter; "stock of every kind, together with every species of domestic fowl" being fond of it, and "all *fat* throughout the winter and spring." Again, it appears to be free from all the drawbacks that all other grasses are liable to; for this grass, no freeze, however severe, ever hurts; no insect troubles it; no overflow of water retards it; no ordinary drought affects it. Nor is this all; for it is stated that "this grass re-produces itself, (without re-sowing), for ages, enriching a field, besides grazing the stock and yielding its hay. It does not spread, but is easily gotten rid of by ploughing under," &c. &c.

Permit me to suggest that the State Agricultura Society should order a peck or so of the seed, and distribute it amongst the members; or that hd

Patent Office should take it in hand, and we should soon be able to test its value in various sections of the country. If even *half* the virtues claimed for this grass in Georgia could be realized in Maryland, it would eclipse all known varieties, and then be *cheap* at five to ten times the price asked for it. I would advise "P. M. C." to give this grass a trial, in place of the "Meadow Oat Grass," though I will furnish him gratuitously with some seed of the latter, if he will advise me how to forward it.

Another suggestion and I am done. Should our friends, the five C———ls, have *constitutional* scruples with regard to the "appropriation" by the Society, it might be done in the form of a Premium, which you know can be awarded for any thing recommended by a committee.

Very respectfully, E. S.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

FEBRUARY.

Every opportunity during this month when the ground can be spaded up, should be embraced to manure and dig the beds. By economising time now, in this way, so much work will be ahead, and when the period arrives in the spring for transplantation, the gardener will be less hurried than if he were to leave this part of his labor for the opening of spring, when there are so many claims upon his labor. To get ahead of one's work is the true policy for all to pursue who labor, and for none is it more peculiarly proper than for those who have gardens under their charge

Sowing Seeds in Hot Beds.

As we told you this time last year how to form a cheap *Hot-bed*—and as all gardens should have one—so we hope you have been sufficiently provident to have provided yours with this necessary appendage to every well appointed kitchen garden. And indulging in this hope we will now tell you what seeds to sow, in order that you may provide yourself with plants to set out on the opening of the spring.

Cabbage Seed.

Sow seeds of the following varieties of Cabbage in different divisions of your hot-bed—*mark* each kind so that you may distinguish between the different kind of plants when the time comes to set them out, viz:—*Early York, Large York, Nonpareil, Early Vanack, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf* and the *Drumhead*. A few inches square sown in each of these kinds, will yield plants enough to afford a continuous supply of coleworts and cabbages for several months, and until succeeded by those grown from plants raised on the open border.

Tomatoes.

Sow *tomato* seed in the hot-bed, for an early crop, any time after the 10th of the month.

Salsafy or Vegetable Oyster.

Seed of this excellent root may be sown any time from the 10th to the end of the month, to raise plants to be set out in the spring. By then taking time by the forelock and sowing a few seeds in the hot-bed, one may obtain an early supply of this most delicious root.

Egg-plant.

Seeds of this should be sown in hot-beds during the early part of the month, for raising plants to set out when the spring opens.

Lettuce.

Sow lettuce seed in the hot-bed any time after the 10th of the month.

Celery.

Any time after the middle of the month will be a good time to prepare a spot on a Southern exposure border and sow Celery seed. Manure the ground highly with stable manure, spade in the manure spade deep, rake thoroughly so as to thoroughly pulverize the soil, then sow the seed, rake it in lightly and pat down the earth with the back of a spade or shovel.

Spinach.

Towards the latter end of this month, prepare a bed, or border, by manuring, digging in the manure and raking fine, and drill in a few rows of this excellent vegetable.

Carrots, Parsnips, Beets.

A few rows of these should be drilled in for early use, in open culture, so soon as from the absence of the frost the ground can be spaded and put in good condition. For these and all other roots the dung used should be well rotted. If no stable dung is at hand, guano may be very properly used in its stead. Whatever manure may be used it should be carefully spaded in, and the soil rendered fine by raking. After the seed are drilled in the rows should be freely dusted with a mixture of equal parts of ashes and plaster.

Early Peas.

The moment the frost is out of the ground, and it can be worked to advantage is the proper time to put in peas for an early crop.

Raspberries and Grape Vines.

These should be pruned and tied up early this month. At the time of doing this give the ground a dressing of a compost composed of well rotted stable manure, or guano, bone dust ashes and plaster. This should be lightly dug in.

Flowering Shrubs.

All the hardy kinds of flowering shrubs may be set out so soon as the frost is out of the ground. And as every farmer's yard and garden should have its shrubs and flowers, we indulge the hope, that every lady-housewife, where they may not be, will insist upon her right to have them among the surroundings of the homestead, and in the garden; one might as well live on the desert, as to occupy a country dwelling, where there are neither shade trees, shrubs nor flowers, and where there is no garden, to tell that taste and refinement—the great land-marks of civilization—are the presiding genuses of his home. Show us a man who delights in such adornments—show us one who enjoys such things, and we will show you a good man, a loving husband, an affectionate father, and a kind neighbor.

Special Manure for Grapes.—The wine committee at the exhibition of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, reported that of two specimens of wine, one from grapes to which a special manuring of potash had been given, the wine from the manured grapes was "bright, clear, and mellow, like an old wine." The other was declared to be less matured in all its qualities, nor was it clear. The grapes themselves, from the two portions of ground, were also presented to the committee. "Both were delicious and well ripened, but it was considered that those from the manured land were sweeter, and that the pulp was softer."

Prince William Co. Va.—A subscriber to the Farmer, in this county, incidentally remarks in a letter enclosing his subscription for the current year, that lands have advanced in price in that county, within the last two or three years, about 50 per cent. So much for agricultural improvement.

REPORT ON INSPECTIONS.

At a Special meeting of the MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held on the 9th March, 1853, Geo. S. HOLLIDAY, Esq., V. P. for Kent Co. in the chair, Mr. WILSON M. CAREY, of Baltimore, from the committee appointed on the subject, presented the following report on Inspections:

TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The undersigned Committee, heretofore appointed by the Society to consider and report upon the system of Inspection, as at present established by the Laws of this State, beg leave to state, that they have maturely considered the same, and report as follows:

This Committee was first charged with the duty of considering merely the inspection of Guano, and other concentrated manures, as bearing more directly upon the interests of agriculture. They were subsequently charged with the investigation of the whole subject—the Society, no doubt, wisely deeming the interests of agriculture and commerce, to be so closely and inseparably connected, as to receive necessarily either injury or benefit from a common source. The field thus open to the consideration of your Committee, loomed large in the distance—and in view of the general difficulties of the subject, and the want of familiar knowledge on the part of the members of the Committee, with the practical workings of the present system, it was natural for them to seek aid in the execution of their task. The propriety was obvious, of applying to the merchants of the City of Baltimore, deeming it certain that their views of this subject, would, from the identity of their interests, coincide with those of the farmers of Maryland—their aid be promptly given, and their opinions and information more reliable, and of greater weight, than those of your Committee, who have had slender opportunities of witnessing the workings of the present system.

The undersigned therefore addressed a letter to the President of the Board of Trade, asking the co-operation of that body, in the investigation which they were charged to make. The wishes of your Committee were promptly responded to by the Board, and by the appointment of a committee of their number. A report was elicited, replete with sound views and valuable information, which the Committee feel authorized to lay before the Society. Indeed, but for the fact that this Committee scarcely go so far as their admirable and unanswerable arguments fully warrant, this report would have rendered any further labor on the part of your Committee unnecessary.

The Committee will, then, venture to offer to the Society a few general remarks—the result of their reflections upon the subject. The primary object of inspections seems to be, to refer all differences of opinion between the buyer and seller of an article, with regard to its quality and true market value, to the judgment of a third person. It is probable that in most cases, when these parties should be unable to agree, they would voluntarily select an umpire—and they would probably select the person in whose judgment or knowledge of the article in question, they had the most confidence.—Each party would consult persons of judgment, and by their opinions and advice arrive at a correct opinion of the quality or value of the article. And no good reason can be alleged, why the parties in most transactions of trade or commerce, should not be permitted to follow this mode of improving or correcting their own judgement. Accordingly, in nearly all the minor transactions of trade, the laws permit the buyer and seller to trade upon their own responsibility, without thrusting an arbitrator between them. Thus none ever dreamed of having any inspector for wearing apparel, groceries generally, vegetables, meats, books, furniture, &c., and all the innumerable articles of necessity and luxury, which are every day bought and sold for the use and consumption of a community.

So in almost all the staple productions of agriculture—Tobacco excepted—the judgment of the buyer and seller has been thought reliable enough in a bargain—nor has the Law attempted even to fix the weight of these articles, except in that of beef cattle, where sold by weight, leaving the parties to settle that also by their own rules, and each to look after his own interests. Indeed, it is difficult to see why for the interest of the parties alone, to a bargain and sale of any commodity, this rule should not be adhered to invariably.

But it is said, where the supply of certain articles is very large, and the demand large for the purposes of a heavy trade, or commerce on a large scale, where large sales are effected under press of time, and for shipment to foreign countries, the interests of the community require a modification or relaxation of this rule. An inspection for the purpose of ascertaining weight, quality and condition of these articles, and their classification into sorts or grades, ought to be established by law; and the parties dealing in these commodities, be required to submit them for this inspection, before buying and selling, so that the buyer may ask for and obtain an article of a certain quality, already inspected and graded, in large lots—and without delay. It is also said to be necessary to prevent the occasional removal and shipment of an article below the standard of quality required, and the consequent disappointment and loss of the persons to whom the shipment is made. This, it is urged, would destroy confidence between the foreign buyer and domestic shipper, and gradually but surely diminish the amount of trade between the two points.

Your Committee can by no means admit this reasoning to be correct. The necessity of establishing standard of quality by arbitrary means, seems to have been admitted without serious consideration. It is alleged to be necessary for the protection of the buyer and seller alike, but it has not been clearly shown how it protects them; or that they need any protection whatever. It is the business of the maker, manufacturer or producer, of any article of trade, to produce such an article as his customers require. He surely needs not the protection of a standard of quality to do this;—neither can the standard be required as an incitement. His own interests sufficiently prompt him to produce exactly the article required by his customers; if he fails to do this, he is unable to sell. If he puts off an inferior article upon an ignorant and unwary customer, such conduct is always properly rewarded

Again, it is the business of the buyer to know what article he wants; and it cannot clearly be seen how a standard can make him a better judge of the article he requires—or ensure him against the consequences of carelessness or ignorance on his own part. If the substitution of another judgment for his own be necessary for his protection,

why the Law should compel him to avail himself of a judgment in which he may or may not have confidence, is a question which cannot be easily answered.

The progressive improvement of the quality of the articles required to be inspected, cannot be the object of the system; for it seems perfectly clear that the abolition of all standards, by throwing open the field for competition, would necessarily effect this at once. Instead of aiming to work to a point a little below or a little above the standard of excellence easily reached, the maker, manufacturer or producer, would be directly stimulated to produce an article of greatly superior quality,—he himself, and not the Inspector, becoming responsible for its quality; and it being directly to his interest to increase the reputation and saleability of the goods offered by him in the market.

If then it should be said that the convenience of the trade is materially promoted by inspections—admitting the position to be correct, for the sake of argument—it should also be shown that legislation is absolutely necessary to effect the object;—and then, there is clearly no reason for making the inspections compulsory.

Your Committee cannot help thinking that all reasoning based upon supposed antagonism of interests between the buyer and seller, is false, and instructions formed upon these principles, unworthy of the enlightened age in which we live. The principles of trade are now so well understood, and the mutual dependence and identity of interest between the buyer and seller so clearly discerned, that no necessity can be perceived for Legislative interference between them. If this cannot be made to appear, by correct reasoning upon this subject, it must at least be admitted to be proven, by the experience and success of commercial cities, both in our own and foreign countries—ten,—even an hundred fold larger than ours—flourishes and grows in a remarkable degree, without any legislative system of Inspections.

But if we were to concede that a system of Inspections is necessary for the success of our commerce, it remains to be considered whether the system established by existing legislation is the best, and most likely to effect the desired end.—Your Committee are decidedly of opinion that it is not. The appointment of Inspectors, whether by the Executive of the State, or by any other mode, is highly objectionable. If the services of an inspector are necessary, those whose interests are to be confided to his judgment, ought by all means to be allowed to select the person in whom they have most confidence. It must be admitted they are the most likely to be the best judges of the qualifications of the person chosen to perform the services; and it cannot be supposed that they would confide their interests to an unqualified person. If the services of Inspectors are really valuable, the community employing them will be willing to remunerate them adequately. Thus the business of inspection would be taken up by men of established character, and followed as a profession for a long series of years, giving free scope to talent and industry, and to progressive improvement in the knowledge of the business, until real excellency might be attained. There is little fear that the undeserving or incompetent candidate for the patronage would be encouraged, or that the dishonest inspector would long retain his post in the public favor. The appointment of Inspector by the Executive of the State, is deemed objectionable—because, although men of the best talent and undoubted integrity may be appointed, the system of removing the Inspectors to make room for the outs at the advent of a new administration—which is firmly established in position by a long line of precedents, and by public approbation—would prevent any inspector from holding office long enough to reach excellence in the profession, and because the sense of the people of this state, without distinction of party, is believed to be in favor of diminishing Executive patronage.

Another mode of appointment occurs to your Committee, which would be likely to prove less objectionable.

Your Committee deem it proper to state, that in what has been said of the qualifications of Inspectors, and their mode of appointment, they disclaim emphatically any reference or allusion to the present Inspectors; they have been appointed in conformity with the existing laws, by the Executive of the State, with the exercise of a sound discretion; and the Committee have no reason to know or believe that they are inferior in capacity and fidelity to any who have filled those offices before them. They merely give their views, candidly and honestly, upon the existing system of Inspection, which they deem it advisable to change.

On the subject of the Inspection of Guano, and other highly concentrated manures, the Committee deem it necessary to make some remarks. It is one of great importance, of much difficulty, and upon which much difference of opinion exists. The high price of Guano—its great value as a manure, when pure—its liability to adulteration and injury, from improper handling—and the alleged possibility of its being deprived of its most valuable constituents, without undergoing a change perceptible to the senses, would seem to render it proper to protect the agricultural community from imposition, by some certain means. If any means could be devised of doing this effectually, your Committee would hail their adoption with joy; but they must state their conviction that the community do not regard the present mode of Inspection as capable of giving them effectual protection. The impossibility of thoroughly testing by chemical analysis the enormous masses of this article which are brought to our market in the holds of vessels, is apparent; nor does it seem to follow that the most searching analysis, nor the most judicious saving, will provide against the adulteration or deterioration of the article, after it leaves the Inspector's hands. Besides, the honesty of the dealer is the sole guarantee of the purchaser, that the article exhibited, bearing the inspector's mark, is the identical article upon which that particular mark was placed. Now let it be supposed that a dishonest dealer substitutes a bad article for the good one, and sells it under the guarantee of the Inspector's mark, or counterfeits that mark, what mode of redress is left to the purchaser? The dealer cannot be charged with a fraud—he is effectually protected by the Inspector's mark. He cannot charge the Inspector with error; he avers that the inspections have been careful, and his marks properly affixed—the guano cannot be produced, having most probably been used before the discovery of the fraud. It would seem then, that notwithstanding the inspection, the purchaser is compelled to rely almost entirely upon the honesty of the dealer, who sells him the article—and there

no doubt that upon this he is willing to rely. Why then diminish the responsibility of the dealer by substituting that of an Inspector, which after all is no responsibility at all? Your Committee believe that the best course is to throw the responsibility wholly on the dealer, and that this cannot be done without abolishing the Inspection. They are satisfied by the statements of some of the very respectable persons who deal in this article in our market—that they are perfectly willing to guarantee all their sales; and take upon themselves the cost of ascertaining the precise value of the Guano which they sell, so far as this can be done by chemical analysis. This is the plan pursued in England, which has been attended with the most satisfactory results, and by which attempts at fraud have been repeatedly exposed.

The reasoning here advanced by the Committee applies with equal force to other concentrated manures; and in conclusion they express their conviction that all compulsory inspections should be abolished, and the agricultural and commercial communities relieved of burdens which are unnecessary, and imposed by the errors of the past age.

WILSON M. CAREY,
RAMSAY McHENRY.

The Report having been read, it was, on motion, adopted.

Mr. R. McHENRY, of Harford, then offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted, and Messrs. R. McHenry, and T. S. Iglehart, appointed to present the Report and Resolutions to the Legislature of Md. at its [then] present session:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Society, the present Inspection system—including the compulsory weighing, measuring, and inspecting, by public officers, at fixed rates, of the product of agricultural industry or the commmodities purchased and consumed by planters and farmers, is costly, vexatious, and absolutely hurtful to that portion of the community engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

Resolved therefore, That, as the best accredited organ of the agriculturists of Maryland, this Society earnestly recommends the repeal of all laws under which State Inspectors, Weighers, Measurers and Gaugers are appointed—such repeal, not only in justice to the present incumbents of the offices proposed to be abolished, but likewise in view of the propriety of due notice to all interested, of the important change contemplated, not to take effect until the expiration of the terms for which said office-holders are now respectively commissioned.

Resolved, That an attested copy of the Report of the Committee on Inspections, and also of the proceedings thereon had by this Society, be transmitted by the President to each of the two houses of the General Assembly of Marylvnd, for presentation to those bodies, with a respectful request that the same be taken into serious consideration.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Prepared by John Feast, Florist, 279 Lexington st. for the American Farmer.

As the spring is near at hand, much preparation is necessary to have every thing in readiness to force plants which have been dormant all winter, with a view to the propagation of a new stock, to plant out for flowering during the summer months; for when young plants are well established in small pots, they are easily turned out in the borders, and with more certainty than if left to be planted otherwise—besides, they have a much earlier bloom. In this way, by forwarding all kinds of flowering plants, a succession of flowers will be had all summer.

Dahlias—If a fresh stock is wanted, place the roots in some warm place, or spent hot-bed, and carefully water them, and in a short time they will throw out young shoots; those taken off, and treated like cuttings, will root readily; they may be potted singly in small pots, and generally such, properly managed, make the best flowering plants; but some prefer the division of the roots, though they can be increased both ways, and also from seeds—and now is a good time to sow.

Camellias will show their profusion of bloom this month, and will need the same care and attention that have been recommended above. Fertilize such flowers as will bear seed, and inarch any varieties, or by any other mode of propagation, to increase the stock.

Gloxinias—Repot the roots in suitable sized pots, in a mixture of turfy loam, leaf mould, and peat soil; give plenty of drainage, and be careful not to over water until they make sufficient foliage.

Achemenes—not a less interesting family of plants for flowering all summer—should be potted in a similar soil; put two or three good roots in a pot; by not crowding the pot, they flower much earlier and finer than otherwise. For a fine display of flowers, nothing can be more showy.

Japan Lillies and Amyrillusses, repot in small sized pots, to start them, and when they have made sufficient growth, put them in a suitable place for flowering.

Calceolarias that have attained a good size, shou'd be put in suitable pots; keep tolerably moist, and near the glass; be careful to keep them clean from the green fly, by which they are much troubled at times; give them frequent syringing over the foliage.

Cinerarias also, are becoming a prominent plant; they like plenty of pot room, and a good rich soil to flower them to perfection; they are easily increased from seed sown in the fall, which may be repotted in single pots when of sufficient growth.

Roses, that have been kept cool through the winter, bring forward, and give more heat to start them in growth; this will give an early bloom, and succession to those forced through the winter—propagate from cuttings, or grafting, if a young stock is wanted.

Chinese Primroses, Mignonette, Heliotrope, and *Violets*, place near the light, or front part of the house. They bloom much finer than when placed away back from the glass.

Bulbous Flowering Roots, as Sparaxis, Gladiolus, Oxalises, and such as are coming in flower, should be kept quite near to the glass on a top shelf; water them carefully, as the foliage is often injured by too much moisture, which quite destroys the bloom, if proper attention is not paid previous to the time of flowering.

Greenhouses require a proper overhauling in their arrangement, by replacing such plants that have done blooming, with others that are showing buds, and giving them a prominent position. It shows a lack of taste to see plants after they have done flowering, in a place which could be filled with something more showy. Nothing is more creditable to the attendant, than to see a well managed and clean Greenhouse, besides affording pleasure to the visitor, and much more to the owner.

AMERICAN FARMER

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 1, 1854.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for $5; 12 copies for $10; 30 copies for $20.

ADVERTISEMENTS—For 1 square of 12 lines, for each insertion, $1; 1 square, per ann., $10; ¼ column, do. $30; 1 column, do. $50—larger advertisements in proportion.

Address, SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher.

At the *State Agricultural Society Rooms*, No. 128 Baltimore st. over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society will be held on the first Wednesday in February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order, SAMUEL SANDS, Sec'y.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—It will be seen by the advertisement on another page, of Messrs. *Barreda & Bro.* the Agents of the Peruvian Government, for the sale of Guano in the United States, that they have received orders from their Government to advance the price of that commodity to $50 per ton, of 2,240 pounds, the inspection fee, 20 cents,* to be added thereto. Messrs. Barreda & Bro. in a letter to a gentleman of this city, on the subject, say, that "*the advance in the rates of freight, and of other expenses connected with this article, have compelled our Government to do so.*" A change in the terms of sale has also been made. The Agents, hereafter, will not sell lots of less than 50 tons.

For 50 tons, $50,20 per ton, cash.
" 51 to 200 do. 1 per ct. off, or 2 mos. credit.
" 201 to 500 do. 1½ per ct. off, or 3 " "
" Over 500 tons, 2 " " 4 " "

We have reason to suppose that the high price of freight will cause a difficulty in obtaining vessels in sufficient number to meet the requirements of the present year, for the Guano trade.

The terms of sale, as now established by the Agents, will necessarily throw the principal business of the retail trade into the hands of dealers; yet we have every reason to believe, that such precautions will, as far as practicable, be taken, to prevent a monopoly of the article by speculators. The system adopted last season by Messrs. Barreda & Brother, of disposing of it in small lots, was intended by them for the protection of the farmer from imposition, but it was universally admitted that it did not work well. The *uncertainty* as to the possibility of getting the guano, and the loss of time and expenses attendant on a visit to the city, (and we know that many came to the city several times, and were still unable to obtain the smallest quantity,) made the cost of the article much greater than it probably would have been, if it had passed through the hands of dealers.

The Baltimore American Price Current, in noticing the advance of the price of Peruvian Guano, remarks:

"The increased price of the Peruvian has caused importers of Mexican Guano to advance that article, packed in casks and barrels, to $35 per ton, cash, in lots of ten or more tons. For less quantities dealers ask $35 per short ton The stock of Mexican in market is considered pretty large, being about 4,000 tons, and is principally held by one house. Those who used Mexican Guano last season have found its effects very beneficial on some soils, and many farmers and planters are now preparing to use it. It is expected that the demand for both descriptions will be very great this Spring, the high prices of grain offering an inducement to the farmer to spread fertilizers very freely."

There is another lot of Mexican in market, which is held at $30 per ton.

We would here take occasion to remark, that farmers should be on the alert to avoid imposition. The adulteration of guano in England is carried on to a great extent, and we learn from reliable sources that it is being adopted in this country.—Within the last fortnight we have heard that a dealer of a neighboring city, is selling a mixture of Peruvian and Mexican Guano, as Peruvian of a superior quality. The *Mexican* now here, has a closer resemblance in color and general appearance to the Peruvian, than any former importation that has come under our observation, and the facilities are thus greater than heretofore, to enable the unprincipled to practice frauds upon the farmers.—Those intending to try the mixture of Peruvian and Mexican, can more cheaply and with greater certainty do so, by purchasing each kind from responsible sources, and mix them according to their own discretion.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS.—It will be seen by the price current, that a great advance has taken place in the price of all kinds of breadstuffs—We believe that prices range higher than they have done for some fifteen or twenty years past—and are likely to continue. The expected general war in Europe, has, no doubt, had some influence, but that there is a scarcity in Europe is, we believe, the main cause of the advance. We regret to learn that the appearance of our own grain fields is not as promising as could be desired—the winter has been very trying on the wheat plants.

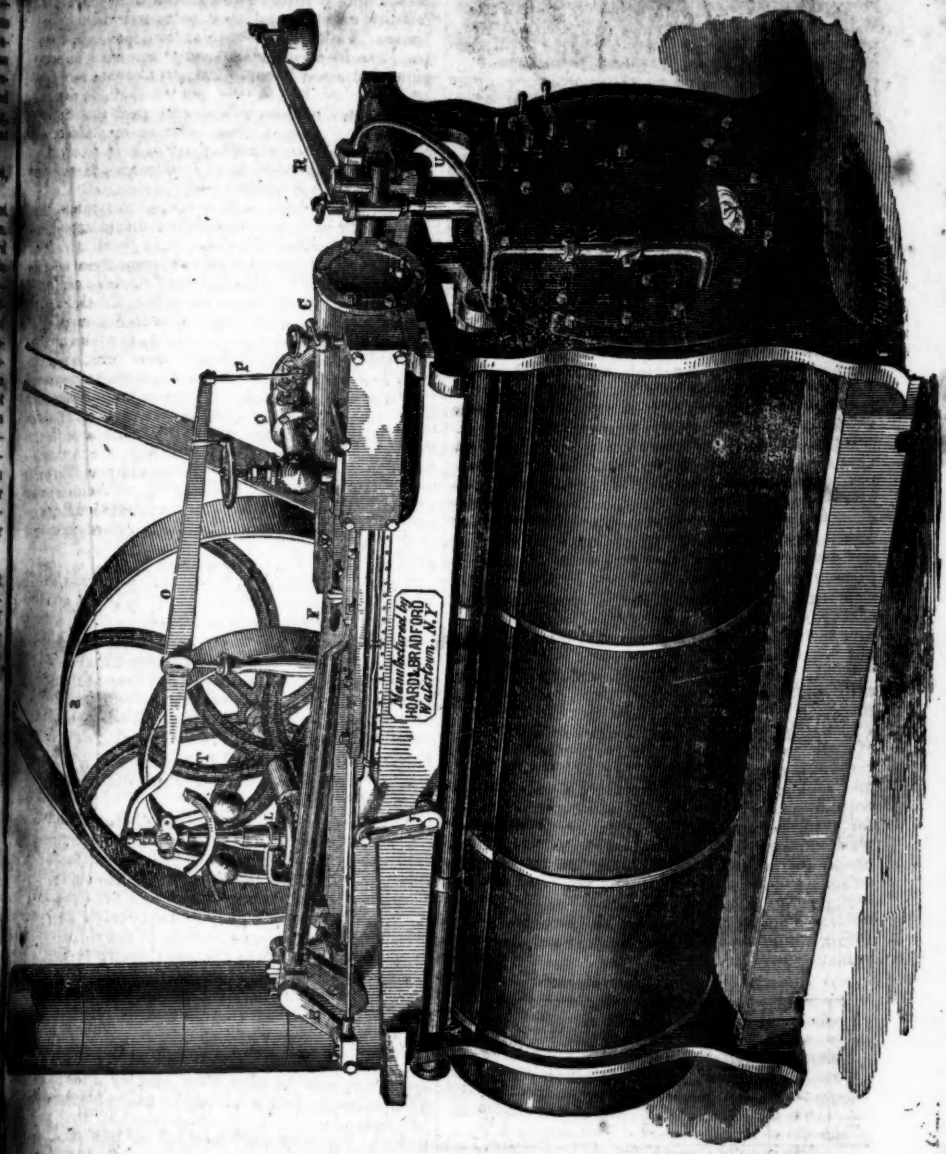
☞MR. HEWLETT'S IMPROVEMENT.—We did not ascertain until our journal was in form, the *depth to which Mr. Hewlett ploughed* the 16 acre field, the improvement of which is detailed on the 236th page. We are now able to state that he ploughed 10 *and* 12 *inches deep*, feeling no concern whatever at turning up a few inches of red clay, which so terrifies many other agriculturists. May it not be inferred, that by thus increasing the pasture of his plants, letting in the atmospheric air, and restoring the riches of the subsoil to the surface, that much of the success of his triumphant experiment is to be ascribed? We think so.

MEXICAN GUANO.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Messrs. Pearce, including the communications of Dr. D. Sewart, Agricultural Chemist, of this city, offering this article for sale. It is rich in phosphates, and for any land which may need them it will furnish a very appropriate dressing.

In this guano, there are many lumps, of a hard substance, which when pulverized, we learn, are believed to be the most valuable portion of the guano—We make this remark, as in former lots, of this variety, we believe, were found considerable sized stones, and it might be supposed, that these lumps were of the same character, and valueless.

*The inspection law requires the seller to pay the other half of the fee—40 cents is allowed by law for weighing and inspecting.

HOARD & BRADFORD'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.



DESCRIPTION OF THE CUT.

A. A.—Frame to which Boiler is attached, and which supports the bed. B.—Front end of Boiler. C.—Cylinder. D.—Valve Chest. E.—Steam Gates. F.—Connecting Rod. G.—Main Crank, H.—Excentric Crank for Main Valve. I.—Main Valve Rod. J.—Arm to work Cut-off. K.—Cut-off Valve Rod. L.—Crank Shaft, carrying Band Wheel. N.—Regulator. O.—Regulator Bar. P.—Rod connecting Throttle Valve with Regulator Bar. Q.—Throttle Valve Box. R.—Safety Valve Lever. S.—Fly Wheel, or Band Pulley. T.—Blower Pulley. U.—Water Pipe from Pump to Heater. V.—Heater into which the exhaust Steam passes from Cylinder. W.—Pipe carrying Water from Heater to Boiler. X.—Fire Door. Y.—Fire seen when Damper is open. *a. a. a.*—Try Cocks.

HOARD & BRADFORD'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

In our last we promised to give a drawing of the Portable Engine, of Messrs. Hoard & Bradford, of Watertown, N. Y. and we now fulfil that promise, with such a description of it as will give some idea of the machine. Our attention has been called to this Engine from such sources as to induce the belief and hope, that its introduction would be attendant with decided advantages to the Farmer and Planter, and in fact to many other classes, in the saving of labor, the scarcity and dearness of which is every year becoming a matter of the utmost solicitude, and renders it necessary that every means should be resorted to, to obviate the difficulties attendant thereon.

These engines have been sold to parties in nearly every state in the Union, we learn from the manufacturers, except in North Carolina and Maryland, and are used by farmers and planters, by printers, and in various mechanical establishments. We have such confidence in them, that we have ordered one to propel one of Hoe & Co's. celebrated Printing Presses, which we have recently purchased, and expect to have it in operation in a few weeks.—The manufacturers thus speak of them:

"These Engines have been constructed with a view to safety, economy, convenience, and cheapness. The universal satisfaction which they have given is attributable to the combination of these qualities, which brings them within the reach of Mechanics and Farmers of ordinary means, and enables persons of ordinary judgment and caution to manage them safely and properly. Notwithstanding a great number of those Engines have been sold to persons entirely ignorant of steam machinery, no single accident has come to the knowledge of the makers.

"They are strictly *Portable*, require no brick work, and can be set up and removed as conveniently as a common stove. The "exhaust" steam admitted into the smoke-pipe, removes all danger of Fire from sparks, when used where such danger would otherwise exist. The Planter and Farmer can apply them to ginning cotton, grinding corn, threshing, sawing wood, cutting straw or hay for feed, cooking and mashing food, churning, washing, pumping, heating milk, etc. The Mechanic may apply them to any use where power or steam is requisite—sawing, planing, boring, turning, grinding, etc. They are convenient for unloading vessels, or elevating building materials. For Printers they are the cheapest and most convenient power yet offered.

Weight and Dimensions.

Horse Power.	Weight.	Length in feet.	Width in feet.	Height in feet.	Bore of Cylinder in inches.	Length of strokes in inches.	No. Revolutions.
10	6500	14	5	6	8	16	90
8	5700	10½	5	6	8	14	100
6	3800	10	4	5½	7	14	110
4	2300	8½	3½	5	5⅝	12	140
3	1700	6½	3½	5	5⅜	8	150
2½	1500	6	3½	4½	5	8	150
2	1000	5½	3	3½	3½	8	160
1½	900	5	3	3½	3½	8	160
1	600	4	2½	3	3	6	160

Prices.

10	Horse	Power,	$825.	For	Blower.
8	"	"	665.	"	"
6	"	"	480.	"	"
4	"	"	340.	"	"
3	"	"	262.	"	"
2 1-2		"	212.	"	"
2	"	"	167.	"	"
1 1-2		"	135.	"	"
1	"	"	115.	"	"

From a large number of testimonials furnished by the builders, we select the following, which will give a pretty fair view, we think, of the value and character of this engine; and the different purposes for which it can be used.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Johnson, Agent of the State of New York, to the World's Fair at London, to the Governor of New York. (See Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Appendix, page 112.)

STEAM ENGINES.—Of these there was a great variety, remarkably well got up, both stationary and movable. They are in use in many parts of England. I saw them at work on several of the large farms, and they were very much approved. For this country, however, I did not see any that I consider as useful as those manufactured in our own State by Hoard & Bradford, of Watertown, which for simplicity, lightness and cheapness, as well as efficiency, possess decided advantages over any I saw.

From the N. Y. State Fair Bulletin, of Sept. 6. 1850.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—BY HOARD & BRADFORD.—We would most particularly call the attention of visitors to this most valuable machine. They can be applied to any use where Power or steam is required. In fact, it is the "*Ne plus Ultra*" of mechanical skill and ingenuity. It is used on the Fair Grounds at this time, in driving the Steam Napier on which the Bulletin is printed. The price of the one now in operation is $160.

Extract from the Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune from the State Fair, dated Rochester, Sept. 18, 1851.

"And I was pleased to find here a cheap Steam Engine on wheels, (four-horse, costing $325, all appliances included,) from the manufactory of Hoard & Bradford, Watertown, Jefferson Co. I visited and spoke of their works some fifteen months since, and I learned to-day that they have been unable to fill their orders promptly at any time during the past year, owing to the continually increasing demand, although they have in the mean time quadrupled the number of their workmen. They make engines with boiler, &c., as low as $75, (half-horse) requiring about as much fuel as a parlor-fire, and from that up to six-horse, ($400.) The one here exhibited can be guided to the barn or stack to thrash out and winnow the grain, and when that is done, will propel itself to the field in quest of a job of stump-pulling—thence will travel back to the house and there saw up the winter's wood about as fast as a man can hand it along, beguiling its leisure moments by pumping water for the cattle, churning, turning grind-stone, hanging the brass kettle over the kitchen fire, and rocking the cradle. Of course, I speak only of the power; to apply it to all these various uses, other machinery is requisite. But I have seen enough to convince me that for all purposes where essentially stationary power will answer, steam is already cheaper for the

farmer on a liberal scale than horse power, and that it is a shameful waste of human labor to cut up a pile of wood to fire-place lengths with an axe."

West Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 4, 1851.

Messrs. HOARD & BRADFORD—If you have occasion you may use the following in regard to your Portable engine.

We have used the engine we purchased of you in May last, constantly, every day since, and it fully equals our expectations. We have run our heavy Adams' Power Printing Press constantly, with the other light presses, and we think the 3 horse power, the same as we have, would do twice the work, should we wish. For utility, and economy, we consider it the best thing we have ever seen or heard of, and would advise any mechanic, who requires power to do his business, to obtain one immediately. As you have not solicited any testimonial from us, we take pleasure in giving you this, and do it the more cheerfully.

Respectfully yours,
O. S. COOKE, & Co.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1851.

Messrs. HOARD & BRADFORD—We have had one of your two-horse engines in use in our Book Bindery for nearly a year past, driving a gang of 5 circular saws, and one of Adams' largest size Stamping Presses. We are much pleased with the working of the machine, its economy in consumption of wood and water, and time required in attendance. We can very cheerfully recommend them to all in want of a cheap and convenient propelling power. Yours, &c., DERBY & MILLER.

Beaufort, S. C., June 27, 1853.

Messrs. HOARD & BRADFORD, Watertown, N. Y.—Gentlemen:—I was induced from seeing a notice in some Northern newspaper, respecting small sized Portable Steam Engines manufactured by your firm, to order one of four-horse power, for $340, which I received by Charleston, in good order. It answers my purpose so far, grinding about seventy-five bushels of pure flint corn into grist, per day, and consuming little over a quarter of a cord of pine wood, with about two or three hogsheads of water; have been enabled to throw aside the use of four horses, avoiding all their expense and trouble, accomplishing more in less than two days with the engine, than I did in a week with the four horses. This is not the season for ginning cotton, but I anticipate using the Engine for that purpose next winter, and think it will gin on a "Vance and Burns" roller-gin, with ease, a bale of 300 lbs. clean sea island cotton, per day. From its portable capacity, many southern planters, owning pine lands, could gin their crops and saw laths for fencing, and other lumber for plantation use. Your instructions were easily understood, and we succeeded in starting the Engine by following them; but being novices in steam power, must confess were quite alarmed unnecessarily, at the least escape of steam, which was relieved by the supervision of Mr. Thomas Slawson, a young Engineer of our town. The Engine is now attended by a trusty negro man, with a white man at the mill.

The Engine is quite an object of curiosity in this place. The gentlemen are quite pleased with its performance, and you may anticipate hearing from some of them. I remain yours, very respectfully,
WM. A. MORCOCK.

Seven Hills, near Memphis, Tenn., Sep. 14, 1851.

Messrs. HOARD & BRADFORD—I at last find time, convenience, &c., to reply to your repeated requests giving my opinion of your Portable Steam engine.

The one you sent me I've tried on a small boat, and otherwise, and at first found several faults, the main one of which was inability to furnish a supply of steam, owing to the small furnace, and more particularly the want of draught.—This, however, I entirely obviated by a blower, (a common fan) with which I now make plenty of steam. I think upon the whole, indeed I know, (that is, so far as my information extends) it is the most complete, compact, simple and economical Steam engine now made; and I must add that I've found you more faithful to your promises than men of the North, of late days, with whom I've had considerable to do. As intimated before, I shall probably want another shortly. Very respectfully,
SAM. REMBERT.

Halland, Vt., Aug. 9, 1851.

Messrs. HOARD & BRADFORD—Your favor of the 28th of July, was duly received, expressing an anxiety to learn how the 6-horse power engine I lately purchased from you realized my expectations.

The machinery attached thereto has been completed but a short time. I take pleasure in saying that it operates admirably, propelling my bark-mill, fulling-mill, pumps, &c.; extracting the strength of bark from the heater by steam; and I also intend to warm my buildings therefrom. The peculiar arrangement, the small space it occupies, and the small quantity of fuel it consumes, renders it worthy of admiration. Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES W. WARREN.

Rome, Nov. 5, 1851.

I have been for the last eight months using for Church, of Syracuse, one of Messrs. Hoard & Bradford's four-horse power engines, for cutting Tobacco. The engine will drive two cutting machines as fast as necessary to do good work, and also the grindstone at the same time, with ease to the engine. The two cutting machines above referred to hold about 100 lbs. cut. B. ROUNDS.

We have just bought of the same men one engine of three-horse power, to drive our cutting machine, with box that will hold 125 lbs. cut, and it is as much or more power than we need to do the work of both machine and grindstone at the same time. The men that have charge of the machine are entirely unacquainted with steam, and have no trouble in taking care of the engine.
ROUNDS & PETTIT.

Constableville, N. Y. Dec. 26, 1850.

Messrs. HOARD & BRADFORD—I have used your two-horse power engine 6 months. It drives a 20 inch saw sufficiently for cutting off, an aqueduct auger to any amount required, a lathe and churn at the same time, a ten inch slitting saw; strong; has not been out of repair; is as easily managed as teakettle, with proper attention. Would be first rate for cutting wood with a *X* cut. Like it well.
Yours, &c., DANIEL W. EAMES.

Extract from Ed. Cor. of the Ohio Cultivator of Sept. dated London, Aug. 6, 1851.

"In Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, also, our country is decidedly in advance of England, but unfortunately there are no good specimens here on exhibition to prove our assertion. We find that *steam power* is fast superceding horse power for thereshing, grinding, cutting straw, &c.,

in this country; and this improvement, we doubt not, will soon be introduced by extensive farmers in our country.

Portable Steam engines, of from 4 to 6 horse power, are here found more economical than horse power for threshing and other farm purposes. This would especially be the case in our country, where one engine and threshing machine could do the work of a neighborhood. These engines are constructed on a similar principle to that of a railway locomotive, only much lighter and simpler. They are mounted on four wheels like a wagon, with the tire of double width, and can be easily drawn from place to place by a pair of horses. The following table will show the weight, cost, and consumption of coal per day, (of ten hours,) of the different size engines, as advertised by one firm, who have made and sold about *one hundred* engines during the past twelve months:

Power.	*Coal per day.*	*Weight.*	*Price.*
3 horse,	3 cwt.	30 cwt.	$654 76
5 horse,	5 cwt.	50 cwt.	848 75
7 horse,	7 cwt.	60 cwt.	1042 75
9 horse,	9 cwt.	85 cwt.	1236 75

In connection with steam engines and threshing machines, are a multitude of mills, and machines for grinding and crushing various kinds of food for stock."

Mr. Iverson's Grass.—In our last, we published a communication from Mr. Iverson, of Columbus, Geo. giving a description of a variety of grass raised by him. The extraordinary character and qualities of this grass, as described by Mr. I. have led many to suppose that a deception was intended to be practised upon the public, or that its wonderful qualities were only in the imagination of the writer—To satisfy ourselves and others upon the subject, we have written to friends in the vicinity of Mr. Iverson, for further information in regard to it, and will, when received, present the result to our readers—In the meantime, we copy the following from the last No. of the "*Soil of the South*," published at Columbus, and one of the most respectable agricultural journals in the country, which shows that there is a probability of the correctness of Mr. Iverson's statements:

"We have lately seen Mr. Iverson's Rescue grass. He had several plats in his garden, besides (as we learn) some forty acres on his plantation in Houston. This is the first time that we have seen this grass growing. Nothing could be more beautiful, and the grass seems to be very sweet and tender. Our hopes of its value have been very much encouraged by this examination. We shall expect to see it frequently, and shall very frankly report our impressions."—[*Soil of the South.*]

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received the following communication, which speaks for itself:

Columbus, Ga., January 20th, 1854.

Dear Sir—Your note of January 16th, 1854, relative to Mr. B. V. Iverson, has been received, and I take pleasure in stating that I am well acquainted with Mr. B. V. Iverson, and that his is one of the first families in Columbus. He is a brother of the Hon. Alfred Iverson, and sustains a good character as a high toned honorable man, plain, unostentatious, and quite reliable in his statements.

Col. T. Lomax, the editor of this paper, now absent at the Capitol of the State, has seen the grass, and he is of opinion that it is the best grass in the United States. Mr. Iverson encloses one dollar for your paper, for the present year.

If you wish any farther testimonials as regard Mr. Iverson's honor or integrity, he begs leave to refer to Ex-Gov. Charles J. McDonald, of Marietta, Ga., or to Col. Chambers, the editor of the "Soil of the South." Very respectfully,

A. B. SEALS,
Agent for Times & Sentinel and Soil of the South.

☞We have received from Mr. Iverson a communication on the subject of the renovation of the worn-out lands of the South, which he thinks can be effected by the means of his Grass, and the Oregon and Southern Pea. Mr. I. seems to be enthusiastic in regard to the virtues of his Grass—and if it will accomplish for the Southern States only a tythe of what he says it is capable of, it will eclipse even the benefits which have been conferred upon the Middle States by the introduction of the Peruvian Guano. We regret that our pages were full when his communication was received: it will appear next month, and our readers with all the facts before them in our power to offer, will judge for themselves in the premises.

Governor Ligon's Inaugural.—Gov. Ligon, has just entered upon the duties of the distinguished office, to which he had been elected by the people of Maryland—In his inaugural he thus speaks encouragingly of the aid which is due to the Agriculturists of the State, at the hands of the government—and we hope that there is sufficient zeal and interest felt among the representatives in the legislature of the farming interest, to carry out some *practical* and *permanent* good to that interest. It is contemplated by the State Agricultural Society of Maryland to establish an Agricultural School and Experimental Farm, near this city—and we would suggest, whether any funds which the State may have to expend for the benefit of the farmers, could be more suitably appropriated than to this object. The subject of Agricultural Schools and Experimental Farms is attracting attention in several of the States. In Philadelphia forty public spirited gentlemen have pledged themselves for an amount ($40,000 we believe) necessary to establish an experimental farm, to be under the charge of the Philadelphia County Agricultural Society.

The following is the extract from Gov. Ligon's address to which we have referred:—

"I have witnessed with great satisfaction the demonstrations of practical enthusiasm which abound among the people of our State on the subject of agriculture. The last few years have added much to our happiness and to the enhancement of our wealth, by the growing interest which has been awakened to the improvement of our soils. Science, without which the hand of man against a thousand blind chances must toil hopelessly on, has been confidingly appealed to and made to minister to our wants and necessities. Many portions of our territory once uninviting and cheerless prospects to the eye of the agriculturist, have by the aid of science been made to gladden the hearts of their proprietors by yielding up their resources of wealth and munificence. Vast quantities of land have been reclaimed from the generation of foul malarias, and been made to contribute to the health and comfort of their owners, under the renovating effects of assistants suggested by the discoveries in scientific and

chemical investigations. All this is not only profitable to us as a people, but productive of the richest social blessings. To the gradual development of these cheering results the action of the Legislature heretofore has contributed its helping hand; but only a tithe of what ought to be done, has yet been commenced. Great consequences to the present and future generations will flow from the continued aid to the cause of agriculture by our State Government. Maryland is rich in her mineral resources, while her lands are susceptible of high cultivation; and that most important class of our population, the agriculturists, from whom so large a share of the material support to the Government is drawn, should be generously stimulated in their noble pursuits by the kind and fostering care of the State."

It will be seen by the following extract from the late annual message of Gov. Bigler of Pennsylvania to the Legislature of that State, that he takes decided ground in favor of aid to an institution similar to that proposed to be established by our State Society. He says:—

"The utility of establishing an agricultural College, with a model farm attached, wherein the principles of a scientific cultivation of the soil and manual labor in that pursuit would be joined to the usual academical studies, has been strongly urged upon my attention. Such an institution and system of education, it is believed, would at the same time improve the moral and social condition of the professional and mercantile classes, and promote the social and intellectual attainments of the agricultural, mechanic and laborer, in addition to the vast benefits it would confer upon the pursuit of the farmer. These considerations, and others which will doubtless be presented by the advocates of the proposed institution, will commend the subject to your favorable consideration. *It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized under the auspices of the State and County societies.*

"A highly useful institution has recently been organized at Philadelphia, under the auspices of liberal and patriotic citizens of that city and vicinity, in pursuance of an act of the last session, named "The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania," in which the education of youth in a practical knowledge of mining, manufacturing and the mechanic arts is united with the ordinary literary studies.—Surely, as much can be done to impart a practical understanding of the pursuit of the farmer."

United States Agricultural Society.—A meeting of this Society will be held at Washington, D. C. 22d Feb. 1854. From a circular of Marshall P. Wilder, Prest., we learn that business of importance will come before the meeting; a new election of officers will be held, in which every State and Territory is to be represented. Applications will be laid before the Society for holding of National Exhibitions in different parts of the Union.

Delegations are respectfully solicited from all the Agricultural Societies in the country, and the attendance of all Agriculturists who may find it convenient to honor the occasion with their presence.

Top Dressing Wheat with Guano.—Several correspondents ask, whether top dressing wheat with guano, this spring, will pay. We refer such to the remarks of the Hon. J. A. Pearce, in our Oct. No. in which he says that a striking improvement had taken place in his wheat by a top dressing with guano, as late as April—and one of his neighbors reaped a greatly improved crop from it. Mr P. says that it should be sown in moist, dripping weather, or just before a rain. We believe it will pay, but, like Mr. Pearce, we think it far more profitable to plow it in, in the fall.

Rowe's Crusher. We have before had occasion to make allusion to this Crusher, and again do so, to introduce the following from a gentleman of Georgia, who has purchased and erected one on his premises. We have also other strong testimonials of its value. We learn that the mill will also grind plaster, 4 bushels to the hour, with the power of two horses: "In Nashville, Tennessee, at our late State Fair, I found a machine, I have long wanted to see, *a Crusher*, to take the corn, as it is gathered from the field, *grain, cob and shuck*, and converted all into good wholesome food for our Mules, Horses and Cattle. Such I find this Machine to be. I bought this one, at the exhibition, and had it brought up. It is a huge machine, but it is, save its weight in timbers, &c. a very simple machine, when once upon the Farm. I send you one of Mr. Rowe's handbills. It can be used for all the purposes he mentions. In addition to its use as first stated, I find I can take wheat straw, shucks, tops, and all this coarse class of provender, and throw in a few Ruta Bagas, and it soon converts, mixes, and puts all into an excellent feed for Cows, Oxen, &c.

"Besides this, it is a fine *Bone Crusher*.

"I can take 2 flour bbls. oyster shells, throw in the mill, and in 10 minutes is reduced to fine powder."

Awards of the Crystal Palace.—The Juries of the N. York Crystal Palace Exhibition have made their awards of Medals to exhibitors. The Tribune says the whole number of Medals is 115. Of Bronze Medals there are 1,186, while 1,210 exhibitors (or articles) receive the more simple distinction of an honorable mention.

Among the awards were the following:

Lonaconing Coal Company, George's Creek, Md. column of bituminous coal, bronze medal; Mount Savage Iron Company, Alleghany county, Md., fossiliferous and hematite iron ores, bituminous coal, coke, cinder, pig iron, slag, &c., bronze medal.

Obed Hussey, Baltimore, Md., for his machine for reaping and mowing, as a well known and appreciated invention, bronze medal.

Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago, Ill., for his Virginia reaper and mower, (so called), a machine very much in use in this country, bronze medal.

William Palmer, Russell, N. C., for an ingenious but simple and effective threshing machine, bronze medal.

Addison & Meade, Alexandria, Va., for samples of Gale Wheat, very superior, bronze medal.

Wethered & Bro., Wetheredville, Md., for black doeskin cassimere, for excellence of manufacture, bronze medal.

Walter W. Barry, Baltimore, Md., for superior specimens of Maryland leaf tobacco.

Wm. Bailey Coats, Washington city, D. C. for a model of a patent hemp and corn cutter.

Lucius H. Gibbs, Washington, D. C., for his rotary spades.

Elisha S. Snyder, Charlestown, Va., for a model of an ingenious machine for threshing, separating, cleaning and bagging grain.

G. P. S. Zimmerman, Charlestown, Va., for a machine for threshing, cleaning and bagging grain by one operation.

Wendell Boilman, Baltimore, Md., for railway bridge.

A. Fink, Baltimore, Md., suspension bridge.

Joseph Johnson, Wilmington, Delaware, a bran duster.

George Page & Co. Baltimore, Md., a portable saw-mill.

TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.—Hovey's Magazine contains an interesting account of the successful mode of removing large trees, from 30 to 40 feet high, by the *frozen ball method*. The experiment was performed by George Jaques, of Worcester, Mass. The trees were Shell-bark hickory; they were transported a distance of several miles, and their growth the following summer was not the least arrested. There is certainly a great saving of time, and if it proves successful with others, there will be hereafter no excuse for bare yards and sun burnt houses. If the ground is not sufficiently frozen, it might be well to dig a trench around the tree, so that the earth will more readily freeze.

HORSE BREAKING FOR HARNESS.

Before the horse is attached to any vehicle, the harness should be allowed to remain on him in the stable several hours during two or three consecutive days; he should be let out so that he may become thoroughly accustomed to the trappings, and a cord six or seven feet in length should be fastened to each trace. With this the horse is quietly led about, one man performing that duty, while another follows holding the aforesaid cords, which, as the animal moves forward, are to be strained, so that he feels a slight pressure of the collar upon his shoulders. The intention of this treatment must be obvious; if the horse is alarmed by the effect of the collar, the man holding the cords, which are affixed to the traces, can instantly relax them; and again when he finds his pupil reconciled, he may renew a moderate strain, and, finally, as much resistance as he has power to create. By this means, the most timid horses will gain confidence, and, by perseverance, the most refractory may be overcome. A horse, when first encumbered with harness, if immediately attached to a vehicle, is astonished, when required to move, at finding a pressure upon his shoulders which he has never previously experienced. He discovers another novel apparatus of confinement—he is, in fact, trammelled, and endeavors to escape; probably he plunges, kicks, or rears, and becomes difficult to manage; but by the simple process just recommended, all that is obviated.—*Hints on Training.*

MORGAN HORSES.

Mr. Jewett, most reliable authority on such matters, thus speaks of the Morgan horse:

"I believe the Morgan blood to be the best that was ever infused into the "Northern horse." They are well known, and are esteemed for activity, hardihood, gentleness and docility, throughout the New England States; well adapted for all work; good in every spot, except for racers on the turf. —They are lively and spirited, lofty and elegant in their actions, carrying themselves gracefully in the harness. They have size proportioned to height; bone clean, sinewy legs, compactness, short strong backs, powerful lungs, strength and endurance. A mixture of the Morgan blood, though small, may be easily known from any other stock in the country. There is a remarkable similarity prevailing in all this race. They are known by their short clean heads, wide across the face at the eyes; eyes lively and prominent; open and wide in the under jaw, large wind pipe, deep brisket, heavy and round in the body, broad in the back, short limbs in proportion to the size, broad quarters, a lively quick action, indomitable spirit, move true and easy in a good round trot, fast on the walk. Color, dark bay, chesnut, brown, with dark flowing wavy mane and tail; head up, moves without a whip; about fifteen hands high; action powerful and spirited.

They are highly celebrated for general usefulness, make the best roadsters, and live to a great age. In fact they are the perfect "Yankee harness horse."

The Morgans are very like the noble Arab, with similar eyes, upright ears, high withers, powerful quarters, hocks well under their weight, vigorous arms and flat legs, short from the knee to the pastern, close jointed, possessing immense power for their size, with great fire and courage. But few of the Morgans however, evince extraordinary speed."

THE GAME FOWL.

In this age, when the rage for *large* fowls almost amounts to a *monomania*, it may appear adventurous for any one to raise his voice in favor of that noblest of all, the *game fowl;* but as we hold it to be the best of the whole, we take pleasure in giving place in our Journal to the following article, which we translate from the Boston Cultivator into our columns. The preference given by the writer accords with our own views, and is justified by our experience. After trying many breeds of fowls, we settled down upon the game as the best and most profitable kind. They are good layers—their eggs are of good size and richer than those of any other breed—the hens are good setters, good nurses and mothers—the chickens are healthy, and we had hens of 2 years old weighing, when dressed, five pounds, while their flesh is incomparably richer in flavor than that of any others.

THE GAME FOWL.—We take the following interesting article from a work lately published in England, entitled "The Poultry Book."

Game fowles as a stock for profit. From the numbers of game birds, of greater or less purity of blood, that are seen in the farm-yards of this country, it is evident that, in an economical point of view, they must be favorably regarded by many who pay but little attention to form and feather.—Now, there is probably a general acquiescence in the common idea of the ever-quarrelsome disposition and pugnacious habits of this bird that greatly prejudices its claim to the poultry-yard; but those who have studied it most carefully will confirm our opinion, that, his rule once recognized, the thorough-bred game cock is not justly liable to such objections. Competitors, it is true, he will not brook; but if, after the preliminary trial of strength, precedence is allowed him, (and few of other varieties will long contest it), he manifests nothing of a vindictive spirit, and is easily induced to allow the companionship of other cocks in a subordinate position. The Dunghill and other birds—the Hamburgh in particular—will renew their combats day by day, and the victor of one hour is often the fugitive of another. But with game fowls the cock

the walk claims and receives general homage; and not only abstains himself from these scenes of strife, but insists that his companions also shall exhibit the same peaceable demeanor. The younger birds, it is true, do not always settle among themselves who is the best man; but woe betide them if their appeals to arms are witnessed by their senior.

In suitable localities game fowls are kept at very small cost; for when indulged with a good grass walk, a little corn morning and evening, is found sufficient to keep them in good order; they are thus well suited to the farmer's present system of poultry-keeping; for after ten weeks or three months old, the greater part of their food is procured abroad, and their owner's corn but sparingly required. Yet, kill a game fowl when you will, it is always in good condition; and thus, where fowls are not put up to feed, they afford a ready supply whenever they may be wanted.

Mr. Roscoe tells that game chickens at five months old, if well fed, should weigh [dressed], 5 lbs. the couple. This supposes good feeding and attention while young, and a good run so soon as they are able to profit by it. There certainly can be no question of the superiority of such birds as dead poultry, over the stuffed and crammed tenants of feeding coops; they truss capitally, and their plump, full breast will bear comparison with any occupants of the poulterer's counter.

If any of our readers should desire the *ne plus ultra* of excellence in a fowl, let him eat and pronounce his opinion on the wing of a well-fed game pullet, and we would have no fear of his disagreeing with this expression of our judgment on the good qualities of these birds for the table. A celebrated physician at Liverpool once declared his conviction that there was more nutriment in one of Knowsley [Derby] game fowls than in the largest capon that the London market could possibly produce.

As Exhibition Birds.—The Birmingham Exhibition of 1852 contained the best collection of game fowls that probably were ever collected together at one time in one place. Continuous wet weather had greatly marred the beauty of most of the classes on that occasion; but the vigor and hardihood of the game seemed to have carried them well through what had evidently proved so severe a trial to many of their neighbors. A game fowl, too, steps out of his basket after a journey by sea or land, which would test most severely other fowls, as unconcerned and apparently as indifferent to fatigue as if brought from his walk but half an hour previously.

Diseases. When we come to speak of diseases peculiar to game fowls, our reader's patience need not be severely tested, for of all fowls none appear more exempt from the usual maladies of the poultry-yard either as chickens, or in their more mature state; and even when attacked, their great constitutional strength generally carries them through their maladies with few casualties. They require, like other chickens, to be watched when feathering, and distemper to be guarded against by careful housing and protection from wet, administering their food in small quantities not less than three or four times daily.

An Old Sedge Field.—In reply to a correspondent as to the management of an old sedge field, we would remark:

1. It will be beneficial to plough the *stiff* portion of the field this winter—the light part should not be ploughed until spring.

2. If lime is put on during this month, we do not think it will seriously disturb the Guano that he contemplates ploughing in next spring, at Corn-planting time. It would, however, have been safer for him, to have applied his lime early last autumn, as quick lime will always act antagonistic to the already formed ammonia, as well as to the ammoniacal compounds, found in Guano. By *exposure* from now till Corn-planting time, we believe the lime will have reabsorbed a sufficiency of carbonic acid, to render it comparatively inocuous, especially as his land is "*quite stiff*" clay, possessing, of itself the power of retaining ammonia within its body. We certainly would not trust freshly slacked lime and Guano, on "quite light" land. In the improvement of land, the better policy, is, to "make haste slow." Were we the owner of our correspondent's old sedge-field, we would lime it on the sedge, harrow the lime in, and let it remain a year before putting it into cultivation. He might safely plough it next fall, and as safely apply his Guano to any crop he might see fit to put in it.

Two crops of Corn, in succession, as proposed by him, we consider injudicious farming, unless each crop is heavily manured.

It will depend upon the quantity of lime applied, whether a second dose will be at all necessary for some years. Twenty-five, thirty, or fifty bushels, per acre, will either, be an ample dressing for an old worn-out sedge field, such as our correspondent represents his land to be.

4. We would not apply less than 400 lbs. of Guano to any *Corn* crop. We would apply to the subsequent crop, 50 bushels of slacked ashes per acre. If the Guano be ploughed in deep, ashes will not act injuriously upon the volatile principles of the Guano. We prefer ashes to lime, as there is lime enough in ashes, to answer all the purposes of the soil; whereas, besides lime, they contain every other inorganic substance that enter into, and tend to build up, the living plant.

We never would apply Lime or Guano, in any other way than that of broadcasting. The Guano we would plough in as deep as we could sink the plough, though some differ with us on this point.—The lime we would apply broadcast, as a top dressing, and harrow it in.

Spring Wheat.—A correspondent in Virginia asks for information about spring wheait, as he intends to increase his wheat crop to suit the anticipated high price of that grain.

Spring wheat we found after an experience of three years in Baltimore County, an uncertain crop. We made *one* crop of 22 bushels to the acre, and *two* bad crops, and quit seeding it; but as our correspondent has suitable land, and wheat is high priced now, with a good prospect ahead, he might try it. It is, under the circumstances, worth the experiment

If he should sow it, let him sow as early in the spring as he can possibly get it safely in, and don't sow any seed without soaking it in *salt brine*, strong enough to float an egg or potato—drain off the brine and dry the seed in lime. Spring wheat is much liable to smut.

We doubt whether any spring wheat seed can be obtained here. In New York, Albany or Boston it may be obtained. What the price is we know not.

We don't think his Southern location would operate against its growth.

OATS CULTURE—PRODUCT—NON-EXHAUSTING PROPERTIES, USE OF SALT, &c.

The following, which is cut from the proceedings of the American Institute Farmer's Club, published in the *American Artizan*, upon the above subjects, will be found interesting. The views of Judge *Van Wyck*, are sound and instructive, and if the course indicated by the tenor of his remarks, were followed out, the Oats-crop would be relieved from much of the odium which causelessly rests against it, of being both unprofitable and exhausting. Give it two-thirds the attention bestowed upon the wheat, or corn crop, and it will prove as profitable as either of them, if not more so. Cultivate oats upon fertile soils, or manured ones, and the clamor against it which now prevails, of its being "an exhausting crop," will cease. Grown, as it mostly is, upon the poorest fields, without any regard being paid to its wants—without any attention to manuring—it is no wonder that it is alleged by some that "nothing grows kindly after oats. How can any other crops "grow kindly" after an oat-crop, when the soil upon which the latter was grown, was upon the very verge of sterility before the oats were seeded upon it? We are pleased to find the views which we have for so many years maintained, as to the true character of the oats plant, sustained by so intelligent a farmer as is Judge Van Wyck. As to the charge made against it, of being an "exhausting crop," we endeavored to disabuse the public judgment, in our article for *March*, 1852; with what success it may not become us to say; but would refer the thinking reader to the article, vol. 7, pages 298, 299, 300.

The views of Judge *Van Wyck*, as to the virtues of salt as a manure, and as to the quantities to be used and practice, if well observed, is a better teacher than all the fine drawn theories that ever were promulged by the scientific. Our experiments were conducted at the rate of 2, 4, and 6 bushels, per acre, the latter quantities in cases where the oats, corn, and turnip grounds were overstocked with the wire and grub worms. So far as the supply of soda and chlorine may be concerned, we consider two bushels per acre quite sufficient, and as *economy* is, with us, among the cherished virtues in farming, we can perceive no good reason for putting on an unnecessary quantity.

In England much larger quantities of salt, per acre, are applied; but the practice there, is no rule for us, as their moist climate and clouded sky, calls for much more than would be found safe with us, where long droughts, and almost tropical suns, require very different treatment.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. *Gore*, a successful farmer of N. Jersey, stated that he thought oats not so exhausting a crop as some others,—and he was right. Mr. *R. L. Pell*, the distinguished pomologist, stated that he has grown 70 bushels of oats per acre, and Mr. *Solon Robinson*, that he has known 80 bushels per acre to be grown in Indiana.

"*Judge Van Wyck.*—As to *oats*. It has been said by several, that oats was a great exhauster of soil; it is an exhauster no doubt, and so are most other plants of the bread stuff kind, and also garden vegetables, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, all exhaust the soil more or less. I do not believe, though, that oats, if properly tilled and cultivated on good land, will exhaust it, much more if any, than the others named. I have known 75 bushels raised on an acre of good land, from two and a half to three bushels sown; of the quantity sown, I am not so certain as I am of the amount of the crop gathered. It has been said, if oats were sown thick they would not exhaust the land so much, say from 4 to 6 bushels to the acre; I should think this would draw more nourishment from the soil, and of course exhaust it more; it would take more nutriment to grow four or five spears, and harden and perfect their seeds than one or two. This may do on the rich alluvial soils of the west, where it has been said they usually sow six bushels to the acre, and get 80 in return. The case I alluded to, of 75 to the acre, was in Dutchess county, an extraordinary yield undoubtedly, but 40 to 50 are common; this makes them as profitable, perhaps, as Indian corn, and more so than wheat; they are not long in growing, and not more than half the labor in the cultivation of them. All admit they are the best feed for horses, and ground with Indian corn, half of each, they are good for all animals; fatten quick. As to salt, it is a good manure, but it must be used with moderation and judgment, used as Professor Mapes points out as chlorid, (which is salt forming more than 60 parts of it); mixed with a little lime, makes an excellent manure for almost every thing, and may be liberally used. I do not exactly agree with Prof. Mapes, as to the quantity of common salt to be used upon an acre of ground; in England they use it more freely than they used to, putting on 5 or 6 bushels to the acre it aids in destroying insects, grub, &c. The Professor estimated though, that much more than this might be used without injury. I knew a case where a farmer had a pasture lot which had been very fine; for several years he thought it was declining, and he did not wish to plough it up. Having heard about salt as being very good for grass land, he thought it might revive his, and he put from 10 to 12 bushels to the acre on it; it completely killed it for that season, as much so, as if a fire had passed over it; the next year it looked better, and showed symptoms of revival: the second year he had a good crop, and so the third, perhaps better than before he put the salt on. Admitting that it was considerably better, would this pay him for the two years he had lost, a total loss it may be said, and the expense and labor of putting the salt on? He thought not, and that he was a considerable loser by the operation."

THE BALTIMORE MARKET—*January 31.*

The advices from Europe during the past month have caused a rapid and large advance in the price of breadstuffs, and tho' the continuation of the present rates may not be continued, (but we see no reason why they should not), still prices must continue at a rate very remunerating to the farmer, until after the next harvest. Flour has reached $9.25, but to-day, it receded to $9. Contracts have been made, deliverable in February, at $9, and in March, at $8.50. Wheat, prime red, 208a210c.; ordinary to fair, on Saturday, 208a211c.; white, no sales to-day; on Saturday, lots not strictly prime, were sold at 202a205c., and fair to prime, 205a210. Corn, on Saturday, was 80a90 for new white; new yellow, 93a94—to-day, yellow, 92a93c. and lot of mixed at 90c., White, 95c.; Pa. Rye, 112; Oats, 47a48 for Pennsylvania, and 42a44 for Maryland; Cloverseed, $6.75a7; Timothy Seed, —; Beans, $1.25a1.50 per bushel, and Peas, $1.25.—Whiskey, in bbls. 35a36c., in hhds., 34. Cattle, live, $3.25a4.62, on the hoof, equal to $6.50a9 net.

averaging $4 gross; live Hogs, $6a6.50 per 100 lbs.; slaughtered, $6a6.25. Hay, baled, $16a18 per ton, loose, $15a16; baled Straw, $12a15 Wool, fine fleece, 35a45c.; tub washed, 45a57; pulled, 29a32, unwashed, 24a25. Tobacco, not much doing, holders being very firm, they expecting an advance will take place in the spring; we quote common to good ordinary Md. $5.25a6; mid. $6a6.25; good to fine brown, $6.50a7; fine, $7a9; for a large parcel of Ohio, purchased on speculation last fall, an advance has been offered and refused. Molasses, fair quality, new crop, 27a27½; Sugar, New Orleans, $3.50a4.50; fair to fully fair, $4.50a4.75; prime to strictly prime, $5.25a5.62½; and choice, $5.75a6. Feathers, 46c; Spirits Turpentine, 71a 72c. Guano, a good supply now on hand, and demand active. As soon as the rivers and creeks leading to our bay are free of ice, and the bay fruit can reach the city, the demand is expected to be very large, for spring crops. Those intending to obtain supplies for spring use, would do well not to delay. Agent's price, $50.20 per ton of 2240 lbs., in lots of not less than 50 tons. Dealers are selling at $47a48 per ton of 2000 lbs. A ton of 2000 lbs. at the Agent's price, costs $44.82.

Ammoniated Superphosphate of Lime.

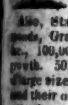
THIS very superior fertilizer, having been fairly tested by farmers and planters, is *acknowledged* to possess many advantages over Guano. At the same price per ton, and sown in equal quantity, its first effects are equal if not superior, on most crops, to those of Guano, whilst they last much longer. It may be applied as a top dressing until April, with as much benefit as if used at time of sowing.

Manufactured and for sale, at the Seed and Agricultural warehouse of C. B. ROGERS,
feb1-tf No. 29 Market St. Philada.

THE PRIZE CRUSHER,

AND the only one in existence worthy of the name. It has never failed to receive all the *honors* and all the *Premiums* wherever brought in competition or exhibition. It may be truly said it has no equal. It is the only Mill in the world, that Crushes and Mixes thoroughly Corn-cobs, Shucks & Sheaf oats, answering the triple purpose of Mill, Crusher, Straw Cutter, and add, mixed. It crushes Plaster and Tan Bark perfectly, and will out-last in wear ten of any other Crushers. For further particulars address the patenter, post paid, Nashville, Tennessee, JAMES ROWE, or R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. Baltimore, with whom I have made arrangements for the sales East of the Mountains. 2-1* Feb. & June.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees for Sale.



40,000 PEACH TREES, of one year's growth from the bud. 40,000 APPLES. 5,000 Standard CHERRIES. 8,000 Dwarf PEARS, and Cherries, each containing all the most esteemed varieties, and of large size.

Also, Standard Pears, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Grapes, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c., &c., 100,000 Seedling Silver leaved Maples, of one year's growth. 50,000 Deciduous and Evergreen ornamental trees of large size. Persons residing at the Southand West should send their orders early.

Catalogues, with prices annexed will be sent to all applicants. Address, ISAAC PULLEN,
feb.1-2t. Hightstown, Mercer Co. New Jersey.

FOR SALE—One of Smith's "NEW BRICK MACHINES." For recommendation of this machine the subscriber would refer to the advertisement of Mr. F. H. Smith, the inventor—It is a good machine, and will be sold low. It has not been injured by use. feb3t THOS. J. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

PIGS FOR SALE.—Deliverable 1st May, a few pairs of Berkshire Pigs; also Chester Co. Pigs, and a cross of the Chester and ½ Duchess breed—Price $15 per pair. Apply at the office to S. SANDS. feb. 1

WANTED—A man to attend a Farm of less than 300 acres, who is acquainted with pruning and grafting, the management of a garden, and of negroes—The advertiser will give an interest in the business, and insure a certain amount—the situation is near Louisville, Ky., and one of the best in the U. S. for farmers, and to a competent person a fine opening is presented—Address, (post paid) G. G. office of the Editor of the Farmer. feb. 1-1t.

THREE DEVON BULLS, one 4 yrs. old, price $120; one 9 mos. $100; and one 6 mos. $65—superior stock—for sale. Inquire at this Office. feb 1

MEXICAN GUANO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store an ample supply of this valuable MANURE, which they offer for sale to dealers and farmers in lots to suit. C. R. PEARCE & SON,
January 14th. 55 Buchanan's wharf.

Analysis of two cargoes of Mexican Guano, recently imported by Messrs. C. R. Pearce & Son, per ships Thorndike and Lanark.

Proximate Analysis.

	Thorndike.	Lanark.
Organic matter, containing some azotized compounds capable of forming ammonia.	05.47	05.86
Water.	25.32	30.09
Ash, or proportion of mineral elements.	69.21	64.05
	100.—	100.—

Composition of above Ash:

	T.	L.
Phosphoric acid.	33.52	33.52
Lime.	26.35	22.81
Sand.	00.30	02.39
Magnesia and soda, with a trace of potash.	09.04	05.33
	69.21	64.05

The ash or mineral portion is very pure bone ash in a state of minute division, containing a larger proportion of phosphoric acid than bone phosphate of lime. Bones yield about one half their weight of bone phosphate of lime, whereas *these cargoes* yield sixty-nine per cent. DAVID STEWART, M. D.

Baltimore, 5th January, 1854.

P. S. I took the samples myself from many parts of these large lots, beneath the surface in each case. D. S.

We would also call the attention of farmers to the following communication from Dr. Stewart in relation to this Guano:—

To Messrs. C. R. Pearce & Son—Gentlemen: I have noted several errors in the circulars that have been prepared to advertise Mexican Guano, and as my name has been quoted as authority for some, and Professors Way and Johnston of England, for others, I offer as a substitute, the privilege of using a paper upon the value of phosphoric acid as a manure, which, although principally based upon experiments made with Mexican guano, was framed at a time when it was supposed the deposits on the islands were exhausted, and not for the purpose of selling Mexican Guano. I hope the circular referred to will be corrected or suppressed.

Yours, faithfully. DAVID STEWART, M. D.

P. S.—The only errors in *your* circular are in the decimal points. Respectfully. D. S.

Baltimore, Jan. 12, 1854.

MEXICAN GUANO.

My first impressions of this article were obtained from an analysis I made of it two years since, and the opinion I then expressed—that it was more valuable to the farmer (see note*) than Peruvian Guano, *if his soil required phosphoric acid*—has been abundantly confirmed since. Although I had no other authority except the chemical reagent, my faith was so strong that I at once purchased ten tons, and applied them all during the same spring to every crop—even to the growing wheat, as a top-dressing, in the month of February, and subsequently to the corn and oats, at the time of planting. The wheat was growing on a field that had never been sown in wheat before, because it was considered too poor, producing mainly poverty grass, and very little of that. The effect on the wheat was not remarkable; but after harvest the growth of white clover was as if seven bushels of seed had been applied to each acre, and I could hardly credit the statement that no grass seed of any kind had been sown, but that the spontaneous growth of white clover was the first indication of improvement of land in that neighborhood.

I cannot, however, favor the idea of spontaneous generation, but believe that *but* a small quantity of phosphoric acid, &c., is required for the *full development of the inferior vegetables*—and these will entirely supplant the more noble and nutricious grasses, whose sickly frames, without the *full* proportion of these elements, never attain perfection in size; or, if by good cultivation this is accomplished, they fail, not only to produce perfect fruit, but often the flowers are abortions. [See Am. Farmer, vol. vii. p. 360—April No. for 1852. The 70 experiments of the Prince of Salm, Hortemar, who has set such a glorious example for our sovereign people in *this respect*]. The field of corn was "head and shoulders" above its neighbor, separated only by a fence; and this has also been my subsequent experience with phosphoric acid on another field, during the past year, (1853) when the experiment was made with Peruvian Guano on alternate lands, beating the Peruvian Guano in a most remarkable manner. It is also confirmed by experiments made on the Eastern Shore of Maryland on corn,

where the same proportion (in cost) of Peruvian and Mexican Guano were separately applied, and compared with a mixture of the two, proving the Mexican, alone, the best; the mixture, second; and Peruvian, third—and this we have on the authority of one of the Vice Presidents of the State Agricultural Society.

My experiment on oats was still more satisfactory—20 barrels to ten acres produced about 600 bushels of oats, where about 250 to 300 bushels of corn was the usual crop for two previous years. I have since had a good crop of wheat from the same ten acres, and consider it permanently improved, as it was well set in white clover after harvest last year, without the application of any grass-seed. I do not feel at liberty to use the names of private gentlemen, or I could multiply instances of the successful application of this element, which a moment's reflection will show as essential to the existence of every living being; which is derived exclusively from the earth, and which is generally the first element rendered deficient by cropping. [See note*.] If, then, one of the first commands was to *replenish* the earth and subdue it, we have proved that, ordinarily, we accomplish the latter with less labor when the earth is replenished by restoring the due proportion of phosphoric acid.

[Signed] DAVID STEWART, M. D.,
Baltimore, Jan. 12, 1854. 79 N. Eutaw street.

NOTE.—*It is somewhat remarkable that the supply of phosphoric acid from other sources does not control the price of bones as a manure. It was at one time supposed that boiled bones were far inferior to the fresh bones; but recently, it has been proved by European agriculturists that the contrary is the truth, and the unexpected superiority of the boiled bones is accounted for by the removal of the oil which protects the bone from solution in the earth. This being the case, the finely comminuted bone phosphate of lime, infinitely or atomically divided, as it appears in Mexican Guano, presents, in this respect, a vast superiority over ground bones as a manure. Supposing this to counterbalance the value of the gelatine that remains in the boiled bones, we may present some idea of the money value of bone phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid, and, at the same time, correct those who confound the inspection basis of value or mode of estimation with the money value. The former ought manifestly to be fixed, and always the same; but the latter must necessarily vary with the supply and demand, and cannot be permanently fixed by any one. For instance, ground bones are now advertised in "The Farmer" for $20 per ton, but a demand for 1,000 tons, would probably put up the price to $25 per ton, for which ($25) we understand they are now sold in New York, to be shipped to England.—Bones yield from 58 to 62 per cent. of bone-ash, and this bone ash yields from 80 to 90 per cent. of bone phosphates of lime. Consequently, bone phosphate of lime is now worth about two cents per pound (ch. 1,791,) or $35 82 per ton, and we pay $74 per ton for Phosphoric acid when we purchase bones at $20 per ton of 2,000 lbs. It is very easy from these data to calculate the money value of phosphoric acid or bone phosphate of lime in any manure, while bones remain at $20 per Ton; but it is absurd to attempt to fix the money value by a mere arbitrary inspection basis; although that, for convenience, was represented in cents, and however accurate, and fixed, and convenient, it is just as unfair to refer to it, as my estimate of the money value of guano as it would be to refer to 212° 100° or 80° of the different thermometers to prove that Fahrenheit, Celsius and Reaumur differ as to the relation of boiling and freezing points of water, or that these figures were ever intended to indicate the actual amount of calorie in water, or anything else.*

The "inspection" was intended to convey the relative value and the figures referred to, by which are expressed this, are fixed just upon the same principle that we fix 212° as the boiling point of water. Whether they or any other figures were ever used to regulate the inspection mark, we cannot say. Neither are we disposed to interfere at all with the duties of the inspector, but, as we believe that the relative value of different cargoes of Guano differ according to damage, &c., and this relative value is the province of the inspector. We also believe that the actual money value of phosphoric acid can be estimated at any time, if bones are accepted as the basis of valuation, and we can ascertain the market price of bones, which have always been regarded as the basis of the value of phosphoric acid, because they were heretofore the cheapest material for its supply.—(See American Farmer, vol. VII. page 360 - April, 1852.) D. S.

Dr. J. S. Armistead, of Virginia, in a letter dated February 8, 1853, and published about that time in the Richmond Enquirer, particularly recommends this Guano for Tobacco.—He remarks: "Our old lands in this region, and I doubt not, generally in Middle Virginia, are more deficient in phosphates and pot-ash than any other of the mineral manures; and the Tobacco plant must have these elements in order to ripen it well. The Peruvian Guano has but a small part of its value in phosphates - only about one-sixth—and two-thirds of its money, or near $40 per ton, in ammonia, which powerfully stimulates the growth of Tobacco, without causing it to ripen, or without giving it the healthy growth which will ensure it against firing. The Mexican Guano is the richest that has been brought to this country in phosphates." 60

World's Fair Premium Corn Sheller.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

READING'S PATENT PREMIUM
Horse Power Corn Sheller.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the farmers of Delaware, Eastern Shore, Virginia and Maryland, that they have purchased from Wm. Reading, Patentee, Washington city, the Exclusive Right for the manufacture and sale of the above Machine, in the territory specified above—and they are now prepared to sell them at the low price of $35.

This Machine was awarded the First Premium by the New Castle County Agricultural Society, at their Exhibition on the 15th October, 1853, and wherever it is used it is preferred to all others, for several reasons, viz:—1st.—It separates the cob entirely from the corn, thereby saving two hands in threshing. 2nd.—It breaks the corn and cob much less than other sheller. 3d.—It shells faster than any other in use; 4 horses and 4 men can shell with ease one thousand bushels in one day, and 4 men and 6 horses can shell fifteen hundred bushels per day. 4th.—From the simplicity of its construction, it is not liable to get out of order, being in this respect also superior to all others in use.

This Machine took the First Premium at the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace in New York city; the First Premium at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and the First Premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute Philadelphia. It is warranted to give satisfaction in all cases.

All persons are hereby notified that no other person or persons are authorized to sell Reading's Patent Corn Sheller in the before named territory—and legal measures will be taken towards all persons who sell, or offer to sell the before named machine in the territory before described.

All orders addressed to the subscribers at Delaware city, Del. will be promptly attended to. E. J. HYDE.
Delaware City, Oct. 20, 1853. jan 1-3t

SUFFOLK SWINE,

PUREST BLOOD and finest specimens in this country—the same stock as I showed at the Maryland State Fair last Fall GEO. W. WILSON.
nov 1-6t* Malden, Mass.

BONE DUST AND POUDRETTE.

WARRANTED free from any mixture—no Glue extracted, or any Chemicals used, leaving the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state, weighing from 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel, at 50 cts. per bushel, in December, January and February—the balance of the year at 55 cents.

The Poudrette is as good as can be made, and for sale low.

☞ REFERENCE.—D. M. Perine; G. V. Lurman; A. Tyson Jr., and J. W. Randolph, Baltimore County; Wm. B. Stephenson, and Lloyd Norris, of Harford County; William Baker Dorsey, and Dr. Allen Thomas, of Howard County; C. Stabler and William S. Bond, Montgomery County; A. R. Bernard, and Maj. Lee, Va.

☞ Orders left at the American Farmer office will be attended to. Jan. 1 THOMAS BAYNES.

JACKS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale three Jacks, one an imported Maltese, very fine, nearly 15 hands high—the others are two and three years old—bid fair to be fine animals when they obtain their growth, and have proved themselves. Apply to S. SANDS. jan 1

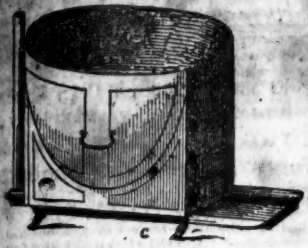
Devons For Sale.

I HAVE for sale two Yearling BULLS, one Bull Calf, Heifers, and Heifer Calves—the get of my Bull bought of Mr. George Patterson, out of Cows bought of Messrs. Joseph F. & Stephen Bailey. Part of these cattle took premiums at the Montgomery and Frederick Co. Fairs. I am permitted to refer those wishing to purchase, to *C. B. Calvert*, Esq. Washington City, President of the Maryland Agricultural Society.
Also 6 pair Devon Steers from 1 to 3 years old.
S. T. STONESTREET,
jan 1-3t Rockville, Montgomery Co. Md.

A. E. WARNER, No. 10 N. Gay st.

MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, and importer of BEST SILVER WARE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. would respectfully invite the attention of those in want of any of the above articles, that he keeps always on hand, and makes to order, every variety of Silver Ware, fine Gold Jewelry, and best quality Silver Plated Ware, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms. Feb. 1-tf

The Best Cauldron Furnace or Agricultural Boiler in use.—For Wood or Coal.



MACGREGOR'S PATENT

CAULDRON FURNACES,

OR

AGRICULTURAL BOILER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have made arrangements with JAMES MACGREGOR, JR., for the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling his *Patent Cauldron Furnaces* for the entire Southern country.

These Cauldron Furnaces are so constructed that they take no more than one-half the fuel (either wood or coal,) to accomplish the same amount of work, than any other article for a like purpose, either set in Iron or Brick.

They boil equally as quick in front as back, consequently they are admirably suited for all purposes which require an equal and governable heat. The appearance is of the most approved style, and having been in use and thoroughly tested for the last six years, we can warrant them with certainty.

Farmers wishing to have boiling going on during the night, so as to have potatoes and other articles ready for use in the morning, can do so with this Cauldron Furnace to their entire satisfaction, and thereby effect a saving of much time and trouble over any other article of the like purpose ever before offered to the public This is done by means of a damper at the bottom of the pipe, by drawing which after the usual amount of fuel has been ignited, the liquid will continue to boil for from three to five hours without any further attention from the operator. Any person purchasing any of the above article can try it for thirty days, and if in his opinion it does not fully sustain the above recommendations, he is at liberty to return the same, free from any deductions; and the money will be refunded in full. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

ROBBINS & BIBB,
Baltimore Stove House,
39 & 41 Light Street, below Lombard.

The following are our agents of whom the above may be had.
Fitzhugh Coyle, Washington. D. C.—E. M. Linthicum, & Co., Georgetown, D. C.—R. S. Huck & Co., Alexandria, Va.—Wm. Palmer, Richmond, Va.—Rowlett, Hardy & Co., Petersburg, Va.—A. Nueton & Son, Winchester, Va.—D. G. Muir, Cumberland, Va.—J. H. Bradley, Fredericksburg, Va. —Borum & Fisher, Norfolk, Va. Nov.1

NEW BRICK MACHINE,

NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION IN BALTIMORE.

IT is so simple that any inteligent negro can learn to manage it in two or three days. You have merely to shovel clay into a box, and attach a horse to the sweep. The machine tempers the clay, and moulds the bricks in the most perfect manner, such as the most experienced hand can scarcely equal. When burned, they are found to be stronger and more solid than those made in the usual way, because the clay is worked stiffer under the pressure of the screw, than it is possible to mould by hand. For a machine driven by steam, the clay is taken direct from the bank and passed through a pulverizer, which removes the stone and prepares it for the soak pit. Supposing the clay at hand, nine men and three boys will mould 1,500 bricks per hour. Price, $500. A five mould machine, worked by a horse, with four men and four boys, will make 1000 bricks per hour—Price, $300. A four mould, with the same force, will make 800 bricks per hour. Price $250. Obtained gold medal from the Maryland Institute, 1852; premium from the Maryland Agricultural Society, 1853.

For further particulars, in a Pamphlet containing full instructions on Brick Burning, address

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Balt.
Dec 1-tf

Cards & Mills, Book and Job Printers,
Office of the "AMERICAN FARMER,"
Are prepared to execute every style of Book and Job Printing.

JOHN FEAST, *Florist and Seedsman*, offers for sale many *New PLANTS* of great novelty, both tender and hardy—and expects to have all new things as soon as any in his line of business. The collection comprises many new hardy Evergreens, and others, as *Camnellias, Azaleas, Fuchias, Geraniums, Roses, Dahlias, Grape Vines, Bulbous Roots.* Also, SEEDS, which are offered on accommodating terms.

A *CATALOGUE* will be ready next spring, and those who favor me with their orders will be punctually attended to. oct1

Poultry. Poultry.

THE undersigned had nearly 100 coops of Fowls at the late State Show, held in this city, embracing the very choicest birds, of almost every clime, and was awarded the premium for the largest collection, and also for many individual fowls—(See list in American Farmer)—He is prepared to sell at a moderate rate, and invites those wanting really fine and pure breeds to visit his collection, or leave their orders with Mr. Sands, at the Farmer Office, and they will be attended to the same as if on personal application.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
nov 1-6t Catonsville, Balto. Co., Md.

SUFFOLK
AND
Essex Pigs.

PURE BRED, for Sale by EBEN WIGHT, Boston, or B. F. KEYES, Dedham, Mass. ag 1-tf

MEXICAN GUANO.

WE have now landing the cargo of Brig Susan, of very superior quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

☞This Guano has been used alone the two past seasons, with excellent effect, and is recommended by farmers, and by the State Chemist, mixed with Peruvian, for certain soils—200 pounds Mexican to 100 pounds Peruvian. It is moreover a permanent manure, and will produce equally as good effects on the second and third, as on the first crop. (see Third Report State Chemist, pages 102 to 106.) THOMPSON & OUDESLUYS,
jan 1-3t No. 57 South Gay Street.

FOR SALE.—Two South Down Bucks, one 4 to 5 years old, the other a year old in the spring.—Also, a thorough bred DURHAM BULL, and a Durham Bull, same age, with full pedigree, 6 months old. Apply at this office. feb. 1-1t*

FOR SALE—A *DEVON BULL*, of George Blight's stock, thorough bred, very handsome, 18 months old.

Three COWS, 5 years old, ½ Devon, with calf, by a very superior Devon Bull.

Three COWS, 4 years old, 3 4 Devon, also with calf by same bull—all red.

Twenty fine SOUTHDOWN EWES, with lamb by a thorough bred Ram—and 6 Southdown Buck Lambs.

The above stock belongs to a gentleman of Cecil County, and will be sold, delivered there or in this city, at very reasonable prices. For further particulars, apply to SAM'L SANDS, office American Farmer. jan 1-1t.

BLACK HAWK TICORDEROGA

WILL make a Spring Season at *Govanstown*, Baltimore Co. about 4 miles from Baltimore, on the York Road, commencing on the 20th of March; he will be permanently at that place, as no engagements will be made for him elsewhere.

This Horse took the First Premium at the Maryland State Show, in 1852, and for 1853 in the class of Premium Animals.—He also took the first premium at the Virginia State Show, in November, 1853—thus establishing his character over any horse in the Middle States.

For further particulars, reference is made to hand-bills, descriptive of the Horse, pedigree, &c.—and for terms, apply to
jan 1-3t* FRANKLIN FELTON.

Choice Fowls for Sale.

THE subscriber having devoted special attention for the last three years to the breeding of the finest fowls known, takes pleasure in the announcement that he keeps on hand and for sale, thorough breds from the best stock of Brahma Pootras, Grey Chittagongs, White and Buff Shanghaes, Black Spanish and Bolton Grey Fowls, on favorable terms. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address E. H. BLIVEN,
dec 1-3t* Bridgewater, Oneida Co. N. Y.

1000 THERMOMETER CHURNS—Farmers and the trade can now be supplied with this article (manufactured by us) on the most liberal terms.
may 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

PREMIUM STRAW CUTTERS—The only Straw Cutters for which a premium was awarded by the Maryland State Agricultural Society in 1852, are manufactured and for sale exclusively by may 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

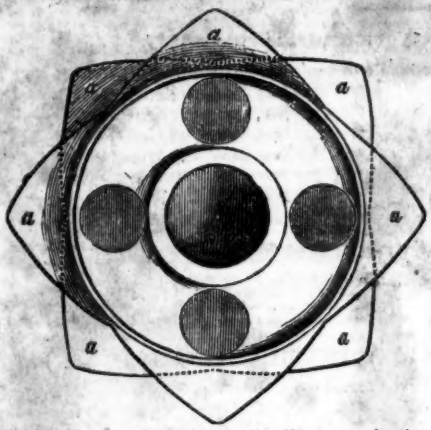
STATE Chemist's Reports for sale at this office, for 10 cents or 12 copies for $1.

FIGURE REPRESENTING THE CROSS SECTION OF

SINCLAIR & CO'S.

Patent Screw Propeller Feed,

OR STRAW CUTTERS.



THOSE new and valuable Feeding Works may be thus described:—On the feeding roller are right and left Fins so arranged as to form a Double Spiral Screw, for the purpose of feeding forward the Straw, preventing it from crowding to the right or left of the box, and compressing it as it is passed to the Knives. These Fins are made of Cast Iron, and arranged as seen clearly by the Figure—there being 8 rows on a cylinder, (more or less), and alternating so as to form a Right and Left Spiral. The Fins are pyramidal, or tapering. This form is essential to the proper action of the Double Spiral, and it will be observed that these Fins, constituting the Spiral, do not drag the straw forward, but propel it as it were, and hence their sharp edges, which must enter between the straws, and propel them obliquely forward on the Screw or Spiral principle. The result of this improvement is a reduction of draught, and performance, equal to 30 per cent over the old pattern Cylinder Straw Cutter—saying nothing of the reduced complication, greater durability, &c.

The following respectable certificates are a part of the many in our possession, which speak in the highest terms in regard to the improvement, which fully sustain our remarks.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. Baltimore.

HAREWOOD, 11mo. 24, '53.

To R. Sinclair & Co.

Annexed is a note from my friend Blair, respecting the Cutting Box, selected by me at his request. In addition to what he says of it, (after an extended use of it for several months), I may remark, that I know of no form of Knife for cutting hay and straw, equal to the Cylindrical; nor any plan of self-feeding gearing that is in my opinion so simple and efficient as your Screw Propeller.

Respectfully, your friend,

EDWARD STABLER.

SILVER SPRING, November 22, '53.

Friend Stabler:—The Sinclair & Co. Hay Cutter gives me entire satisfaction. It is a much improved one, compared with the first I had from them, and indeed upon any I have ever used in my cow-feeding establishment.

Your friend,

Jan 1-tf F. P. BLAIR.

LIME FOR SALE, FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.—The Gas Light Company of Baltimore have for sale "OYSTERSHELL OR GASHOUSE LIME" in quantities to suit purchasers, at the low price of 3 cents per bushel.

Chemical analysis shows this Lime to be better adpted—as a fertilizer—to much of the soil of the State of Maryland, than "Stone Lime."

See Dr. J. Higgins' (State Agricultural Chemist) Report for 1852, page 36 to 41 inclusive. JOSEPH BROWN, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1852. Oct 1-1yr.

STRAW CUTTERS

CYLINDRICAL IMPROVED,

Or Patent Screw Propellers

The improvement is principally on the feeding works ensuring more rapid performance—reduction of labor, and by the new mode of construction the works are rendered more simple, consequently more durable.

SIZES AND PRICES.

Width of Cut,	9	11	13	15 Inches.
Price,	28	30	40	45 Dolls.

Sinclair & Co's. Patent CORN AND COB CRUSHER and Grinding Machine—price $30 and 31.50. Improved Single and Double Spout CORN SHELLERS, $10 and $15

Virginia CYLINDRICAL CORN SHELLERS, . . .

VERTICAL VEGETABLE CUTTERS, Improved, . . .

CHAIN PUMPS, with plain Stands and Ornamental Covers. THERMOMETER Cchurns, the most approved. Sizes variable. AGRICULTURAL FURNACES AND BOILERS.—Sizes preferred, 33, 60 and 90 gals. From 25, 37, and $49.

PLANTATION CORN MILLS, of various sizes.

The 30 inch Cologne and French Burr preferred and recommended. Price, $110 and $135.

THRASHING MACHINES, at 35 40, 50 and $60.

STRAW CARRIERS, and Bittings and Wrenches for

SWEEP HORSE POWERS,

Made on the most approved SPUR and BEVEL geared principle. Price $100 and $135.

FANNING MILLS, with late improvements, 25, 30 and

PLOWS, HARROWS, &c.

For Maryland and Virginia River lands, and for the South generally. The PATUXENT PLOW rates first in value. The S. & M. or Improved DAVIS PLOW, is excellent, and can scarcely be excelled. Price 4, 4½, 5 and $6. For heavy clay and rough lands, the Maryland Self-sharpening and Improved Barshears are preferred. Price for 2 and 3 horses, 12 and $15.

NO. 8, MARYLAND SELF-SHARPENING

Is a star Plow, and for those who wish a heavy two, or light three horse Plow—none better can be obtained. Price $

SUBSOIL PLOWS,

Of various sizes. Prices, 6, 8½ and $12½.

For seeding, or light flushing or cultivation, the DOUBLE OR GANG PLOWS, cutting two or three furrows are particularly valuable—especially those with high standards, and rear brace. Price 5½ and 6½.

HARROWS.

The Maryland Hinge Expanding, and the Geddes Harrow are the most approved. Price 7.50 to $10.

ROLLERS.

Serrated, Clod, Cast Iron and Segment Rollers, $ and $75.

WHEAT DRILLS, $90—Corn Drills, $21.50. Grass Seed Drills.

Also for sale, PLOWS AND CASTINGS, of various patterns and sizes. CULTIVATORS, assorted, for Corn, Tobacco, and Cotton; Rolling Screens, for preparing wheat for seed. STRAW CUTTERS,—Raw Hyde, Virginia, Bush and Negroe's Own, at 5 and $16. Iron Mills, Post-hole Augers, REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, Ox Yoke, Bush and Root Pullers, Brier Hooks, Manure Drags, Manure Forks, Horse Scoops, Ditching Tools, Sausage Cutters and Fillers, Apple Parers, Grindstones,

GARDEN TOOLS.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FIELD AND LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

☞Orders for FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES for Clairmount Nursery, will receive attention on and after the first of next November.

R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.

58 *Light Street, Baltimore.*

$500 PREMIUMS

Awarded E. WHITMAN & Co. in 1853.

By the Maryland State Agricultural Society:

First Premium for Agricultural Steam Engine.
" " for best Single Horse Plow.
" " for best Expanding Cultivator.
" " for best Harrow.
" " for best Side-hill Plow.
" " for best Ox Yoke.
" " for best Grain Cradle.
" " for best Churn.

First Premium for best Threshing Machine.
" " for best Cornsheller for horsepower.
" " for best do for hand.
" " for best Corn and Cob Crusher.
" " for best Hay and Dung Forks.
" " for best Hand Rakes.
" " for best Bramble Hooks.
" " for Cheese Press.

By the Virginia State Agricultural Society:

First Premium for best Railway Horsepower.
" " for best Corn and Cob Crusher.
" " for best Hay Press.

First Premium for Harrows.
" " for Cornplanter.
" " for Hay and Dung Forks.

By the North Carolina State Agricultural Society:

First Premium for best Railway Horsepower.
" " for best Sweep Horsepower.
" " for best Threshing Machine.
" " for best Straw Carrier.
" " for best Wheat Fan.
" " for best Corn Sheller.
" " for best Wheat Drill.

First Premium for best Cultivator.
" " for best Harrows.
" " for best Corn Planter.
" " for best Grist Mills.
" " for best Hay Press.
" " for best Ploughs.
" " for best collection of Implements.

By the Rappahannock River Agricultural Society:

First Premium for best Corn Sheller for horse power.
" " for best " " for hand power.
" " for best Straw Cutter.
" " for best Grist Mill.
" " for best Corn and Cob Crusher.
" " for best Ox Yoke.

First Premium for best Cultivators.
" " for best Side Hill Plough.
" " for best Hay Press.
" " for best Wheat Fan.
" " for best Churn.
" " for best Corn Planter.
" " for best Ploughs.

Premiums received at various Fairs not enumerated above—also Gold Medals at the Fair of the Mechanic's Institute.

Corn and Cob Crushers.

HAVING received all the premiums at the Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina State Fairs on this Machine this season, we feel confident of having the best machine in use. Price 50 & $60.
dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

E. Whitman & Co's Premium Wrought Iron Railway Horse Power.

THIS MACHINE was never exhibited by us (where a premium was offered) and its advantages explained to a committee without receiving the first premium and highest honors; and now stands at the head of Horse Powers in this country. Price $100. dec 1

Corn Shellers.

HAVING very greatly improved our Corn Shellers, we received all the premiums at our State Fair this season, and we now offer them for sale as the best Shellers in use. Price $10, $18, and $30.
dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO. Baltimore Md.

Premium Straw Cutters.

1000 SUPERIOR STRAW CUTTERS, which received the premiums at the late Fairs, for sale by us, at $7 to $30.
dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

Whitman's Patent Separator,

FOR Threshing and Cleaning Grain at one operation—warranted equal in capacity, and superior in workmanship to any machine of the kind made in the United States.
Prices $125 to $175.
dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

5000 PLOUGHS AND CULTIVATORS of all descriptions, made in the best manner, and for sale at prices as low as they can be had in the United States, quality considered, by
E. WHITMAN & CO.
dec 1 Corner Light and Pratt streets.

GRANT'S *PATENT WHEAT FANS* and *GRAIN CRADLES* will be sold this season wholesale and retail, at his lowest prices, by dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

100 HORSE RAKES of best quality, for sale by
dec1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

O. NICHOLS'

Patent Corn & Cob Crusher & Pulverizer,

FOR CRUSHING CORN, COBS, BARK, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM at the Md. State Fair, 1852 and 1853;—Virginia State Fair at Richmond, 1853, &c.

The Patentee in presenting his new invention to the public, deems it not necessary to flood the community with a long catalogue of recommendations, but desires only to state the facts as they exist, and then leave all interested parties to decide for themselves, when they shall have had ocular demonstration of its operations, whether the Patentee is justified in making the following guarantees:—

1st.—This machine is warranted to crush double the amount of any machine of the kind in the United States before it requires repairing.

2nd.—It is warranted to crush four times as fine as any other in the country.

3d. It is warranted to operate with one-third less power than any other mill that has ever been presented to the public.

4th.—It is warranted to crush Oats and all other grain of like dimensions, the necessity of which is yearly becoming more apparent, as grain must be denuded of its coating, or pellicle previous to entering the stomach of all animals, otherwise it can do the animal no good, for there are no solvents that are able to decompose the pellicle that covers the kernel of an oat—not even Nature's strongest solvent, viz: the gastric juices in the stomach of animals.—Wholesale and retail.

HAY PRESSES, which received first premiums at the Md. and Virginia State Fairs, for sale at prices ranging from $75 to $125.

PITTSBURGH PLOUGHS.—The Iron Centre Ploughs for sale by the Agents, F. B. Didier & Bro. Every well known Plough of celebrity, Horse Powers and Threshers, Cultivators, Harrows, Rollers, Corn Drills, Churns, Rakes, Cradles, &c. which received the highest honors at the late Fairs, 1853, for sale by F. B. DIDIER & BRO.

jan 1 No. 77 N. Paca street, Baltimore, Md.

THE GREAT PREMIUM FAN.

MONTGOMERY'S CELEBRATED DOUBLE SCREEN

ROCKAWAY WHEAT FAN,

Has, during the past year, been proved to be the best Fan ever offered in the Middle States, having taken premiums over all that have been offered to the public from every quarter of the United States. It took

THE FIRST PREMIUM

At the MARYLAND State Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in October last, where all the most celebrated Fans were in competition.

THE FIRST PREMIUM at the VIRGINIA State Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in November last.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE awarded SILVER MEDALS to it, at its Exhibitions in 1852 and 1853, as superior to all others on Exhibition.

THE FIRST PREMIUM was awarded at the Talbot Co. (Md.) Show, in 1852; and

THE FIRST PREMIUM at the Prince George's Co. (Md.) Exhibition, in 1853, by the special vote of the Society, in consequence of its superiority and value, it being contrary to their standing rules to award premiums to articles made out of the County.

We annex the following certificate from a respectable farmer of St. Mary's Co., and any number of others could be published if necessary, all tending to show the decided superiority of this Fan over any others that have ever been introduced in the Middle States—and as the manufacturers devote their whole attention to this one article, and rely for its continued success upon the faithfulness of its make, as well as the superiority of its principles of construction, farmers and others may rely on having their Fans made of the best materials and workmanship.

ST. GERAMERS, ST. MARY'S CO. MD. Oct. 6, '53.

This is to certify, that I have tried Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro's. Wheat Fan in some tailings I made in cleaning a part of my crop, which I did not think could be made worth anything; it extracted from a bushel and a half of filth about three pecks of pure wheat. I must say that I never saw a Fan that can even come in competition with J. Montgomery & Brother's Rockaway Wheat Fan, for screening wheat.

BENJAMIN McKAY.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at the Baltimore city (Md.) Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.

No. 163 N. High St. between Hillen and Gay Sts. Balt.

jan 1-1t*

Fine Ground Plaster.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters that he has on hand a large and selected stock of first quality LUMP GYPSUM, received direct from particular quarries, (the purity of which he has had tested by various analyses,) from which he is manufacturing a superior article of ground Plaster, warranted pure—each barrel of full weight, and in good shipping order, marked with his own name. For sale on most favorable terms.

WM. A. DUNNINGTON,

Steam Plaster Mill, Hughes St. on the Basin.

☞Orders received at Messrs. ASA NEEDHAM & SONS, 52 Light Street Wharf. Nov 1-3*

Agricultural Implement Manufactory,

Corner of Carolina and Third sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PITTS' PATENT SEPARATOR.

IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER.

Pitts' Corn and Cob Mills, &c.

I HEREBY give notice, that since the extension of my Patent Right on my Machine for Threshing and Cleaning Grain, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where I have permanently located, and erected a large establishment for the future manufacture of the above machines.

The Separator has been enlarged, improved, and rendered more permanent and durable in all its parts, while the Horse Power, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair is not surpassed by any in the United States. This Power is warranted to stand the full strength of 8 horses, also to gain as much effective or useful power, when driven by one or two horses, as any other Horse Power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle. It was put on trial at the great Exhibition of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, at Geneva, July last, 1852, where it received the New York State Agricultural Society's first premium "for the best Horse Power for general purposes." The Separator, at the same trial, also received the Society's first premium.

My Machines will thresh and clean from three to five hundred bushels of wheat per day, and other grain in proportion.

Two hundred of the above Machines are for sale at the Agricultural Works of the subscriber, in this city, all warranted to be a better article than can be purchased at any other shop, and if they do not, *on trial*, prove to be so, I will take them off the hands of the purchasers, at the price they may pay me for them.

I further notify all persons who are purchasing Horse Powers and Separators, to be used in California or Oregon, that I will hold them accountable for any infringements of the rights secured to me by letters patent in the above machine, as I am manufacturing a Horse Power and Separator expressly designed for that section.

All orders for the above Machines hereafter, addressed to John A. Pitts, Buffalo, N. Y. will receive prompt attention, or to my authorised Agent, Mr. O. F. WALLACE, at Richmond or Winchester, Va., who now has a few of the above Machines for sale at both places.

may 1-1yr JOHN A. PITTS, Buffalo, N. Y.

HUSSEY'S REAPER AND MOWER.

THE farmers of the Southern and Middle States have been my principal customers. To get a good Reaping Machine has been their main object, but at the same time it has been very desirable with many of them that the same machine should cut their grass also without the necessity of incurring the expense of another machine for that purpose. With this view I have for several years constructed many of my Reapers in such a manner, that by a slight alteration they became Mowing Machines. Although it has been well understood by farmers that such machines could not be as good mowing machines as were made expressly for grass, yet they were generally satisfied with the defect, in consideration of its being a good Reaper—My manufacture has been hetherto confined to such machines. I am now called upon for machines exclusively for mowing, and am now for the first time making extensive preparations for a large supply of MOWING MACHINES, as well as Reapers for the ensuing season.

These machines will be warranted superior to any thing of the kind yet made. Those who wish machines exclusively for mowing may rely on having my latest improvements, the result of my recent experience both in this country and in Europe—great pains is taken, and at a greatly increased expense to procure iron from the most celebrated iron works in the country.

The First Prize was awarded to my Reaper at the Bath and West of England Society, held at Plymouth, in June, 1852, over the other American Reaper; and at the meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society, held at Blackburn, August 25th, 1853, the Medal was awarded to my Mowing Machine, over an American Mowing machine, for whose extraordinary claims have been made for superiority.

Those who wish the Mower and Reaper combined can be supplied as usual. OBED HUSSEY.

feb 1-tf

Dutchess Swine.

Ed. Farmer:—When the Mount Airy Agricultural Institute was disbanded, I purchased Mr. Wilkinson's entire stock of Dutchess Swine, and have now on hand a number of choice PIGS of both sexes, and various ages, for sale at reasonable prices.

D. LEAVITT, Jr.
Great Barrington, Berkshire Co. Mass.

Mineral Phosphate & Bi-Phosphate of Lime.

THIS manure is applicable to all soils that are deficient in Phosphoric acid. a deficiency which exists when the land has long been cultivated without restoring the Phosphates which have gone to form Bones, Milk, and other animal secretions. It is chemically identical with Bones, in a much more convenient form—is the valuable constituent in Guano—is cheaper than Bones or Mexican or Patagonian Guano, and reduces the cost, whilst it increases the permanency of the effect of Peruvian Guano.

The Mineral Phosphate of Lime has now been sufficiently tested to prove that it is the cheapest and most convenient fertilizer within the reach of the Farmer and Planter.

The price is dependent on the proportion of Phosphoric acid. The present supply is sold at $20 per ton of 2000 lbs. for the Phosphate, and $30 for the Bi-Phosphate, or Super-Phosphate, formed by combining the powdered mineral with sulphuric acid, answering to dissolved Bones.

EVAN T. ELLICOTT,
Lombard Street, near Hanover.
jan 1-tf

Bone Dust.

THE subscriber will furnish ground Bones, warranten free from every mixture, *or the entire quantity forfeited.* He has lately made such an improvement in his machinery for crushing bones, as to enable him to sell an article better than ever before offered, a sample of which can be seen at the office of the American Farmer. My Bone Dust weighs, in the manner in which it is manufactured, 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel. Price, 55 cts. per bushel.

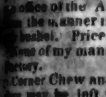
None of my manufactured Bone Dust is sold, except at my factory.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Corner Chew and Ensor sts., Old Town, Baltimore, or orders may be left with Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer

I furnish to my customers, when bags are not sent, 2 bushel bags, at 5 1-4 cents each.

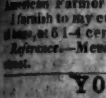
References.—Messrs. Randolph, Gollbart & Co., 158 Thames street.
May 1-4t*

YOUNG GIFFORD,



ONE of the finest colts of the celebrated Old GIFFORD MORGAN—dam, by Billy, the well known Root horse; grand dam by Old Justin Morgan, out of a Morgan Mare.—Six years old the 20th May last—of a rich dark, and deeply mottled chesnut color.—Will stand next season, commencing 1st April, at Birch's Stable, 10th Street, Washington City—at Good Hope, near Washington, and in Alexandria, Va., and at the Stables of the subscriber, at $30 the season, and $30 to insure. ☞—Particulars in small bills.

WM HENRY DAINGERFIELD,
aug 1-1yr Wood Cot, Md. near Alexandria, Virginia.



AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED BREEDS OF ANIMALS.—Stock Cattle of the different breeds, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. purchased to order and carefully shipped to any part of the United States—for which a reasonable commission will be charged. The following are now on the list and for sale viz:

Thorough bred Short Horns and Grade Cattle
Do do Alderney do do
Do do Ayrshire
Do do Devons do do
Do do South Down Sheep
Do do Oxfordshire do
Do do Leicester do
Swine and Poultry of different breeds.

Letters, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

AARON CLEMENT,
Cedar st. above 9th st., Philadelphia.

PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber is now constantly receiving new supplies of first class Piano Fortes from the celebrated factories of Gilbert, Boston, and Nunns & Clark, New York, with all the important improvements.

These Pianos are all made in the most substantial manner, and are particularly calculated to stand the most severe climates, being manufactured from the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials.

Orders from the country will be as fully and faithfully attended to as if the parties were personally present.

F. D. BENTEEN,
181 Baltimore Street, near Light Street.

☞Also ROSENCRANZ'S GERMAN PIANO FORTES, *with full Frames*—equal to any in the market. Nov 6mo

C. H. DRURY, *corner of Camden street and Light street wharf*, having completed his establishment with Foundry connected, for the making his own Castings, is prepared to furnish all varieties of *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* and *CASTINGS*, made to pattern of the best material.

The following is a list of PLOWS kept constantly on hand: Davis, of the different numbers, for wrought and cast shears, S. & M., Chenoweth, Wiley, 2 and 3 furrow, No. 0, Hill side, No. 1 and 3 Connecticut—Beach Improved or Posey Plow, with common Davis cast shear—Self-sharpener or wrought shear—Corn Cultivators, plain and expanding—Tobacco do. Wheat Fans—Corn shellers with double hopper—Old Vertical and Virginia sheller—Harrows—superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles—Revolving Horse Rakes—Cylindrical straw Cutters, &c. &c. Horse Power *GRIST MILLS*, a very useful and saving article, and coming into general use. *HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES*, of these I need not say any thing, as wherever they have been in use any time, they are preferred to all others.

C. H. D. will this year make a smaller size Power & Thrasher, (price of Power, $100, Thresher, $50, Band, $10, or when taken together, complete, $150 cash.) Persons in want of Implements made of the best material, and put together in the strongest and best manner to answer the purpose for which they are intended, are invited to call on the subscriber jel

TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned, by this method, would apprize the Agricultural community, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of the renowned *Wiley, Empire*, and other choice Plows. He also manufactures and has for sale, a number of the best and most efficient Farming Implements in use. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as his terms are such as cannot fail to please. All implements guaranteed.

☞ AGENTS for the *Wiley, Empire*, Boston, Woodstock and other Plow Castings.

A. G. MOTT.

At the old stand, No. 38 Ensor, street, and at No. 51 N Paca street, opposite the Hand Tavern, Balt. mh-1.

Important to Purchasers of Lumber.

THE UNDERSIGNED having superior advantages in the purchase of LUMBER, can sell *Shingles, Laths, Cullings, Pickets*, &c. at low prices; from the wharf, foot of McElderry's Dock, & opposite State Tobacco Warehouse, No. 1.

aug 1-1yr ROBERT HOOPER.

JAMES BAYNES, Wool Dealer,

Warehouse No. 105 *Lombard st. near Calvert, Balto.*

IS prepared at all times to give a fair market price for WOOL of all descriptions. He would recommend to farmers to be more particular in washing their Wool, and in getting it in good order before bringing it to market, to ensure them a fair price. The demand is good, and the probability is, that it will continue so the coming season. Those having wool to dispose of, are invited to give him a call before disposing of [illegible]. Any information as to putting it up for market will be freely given.

References—[illegible]ford & Co., and Wethered Brothers, Baltimore; [illegible] & Co., and Houston & Robinson, Philadelphia. Ap. 1-1yr

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—*GEORGE PAGE, & CO.* Machinists and Manufacturers, Baltimore st. West of Schroeder st. Baltimore, are now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in their line. They can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from $65 to $190, and each simple, strong and powerful. Their *Horse Power and Thrashing Machine*, they are prepared to supply at the low price of $125 complete; the Thrashing Machines without the horse power, according to size, at $30, 40, 55 and $75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter; Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, $165. feb 1

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, or CHEMICAL MANURE, in bags of 150 lbs. each, manufactured and sold by WM. PATTERSON, Davidson St. Wharf, Newark, New Jersey.

☞ P. MALCOLM & Co., Bowly's Wharf, are the Baltimore Agents. aug 1-tf.

SUFFOLK PIGS.—The undersigned are prepared to receive orders for Pure Suffolk Pigs—bred from stock imported in 1849 by the late William Stickney—also by the subscribers in January last. Address JOSIAH STICKNEY, Boston or Watertown, and

sep 1-6t ISAAC STICKNEY, Boston, Mass.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the Peruvian Government for the importation and sale of Guano into the U. S. beg to inform the public, that in pursuance of orders received from the said government, the price of guano has been advanced to the rate of $50 per ton.

Any duties or charges imposed by the laws of the different States in which it may be imported to be paid by the purchaser. Baltimore, 17th January, 1854.

feb. 1 F. BARREDA & BROTHER.

McCONKEY, PARR & CO.

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

Nos. 87 *and* 89, *Bowly's Wharf, Balt.*

OFFER their services to Farmers and others, for the disposal of GRAIN and other produce. Having devoted many years to the business, they flatter themselves their long experience and extensive facilities enable them to assure the highest grain market prices, and entire satisfaction in the sales. Personal attention is given to the delivery and weighing of Wheat consigned to their care. Charge for commision, one cent per bushel.

☞They would call the attention of Farmers to their large and extensive stock of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, and would solicit an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Particular attention given to the purchase of *Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, &c.* jn 1-tf.

DINSMORE & KYLE,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 156 *Pratt Street Wharf, Balt.*

OFFER their services to the Agricultural community for the sale of GRAIN, and other Produce. Strict attention will be paid to the weighing of Grain. They will also purchase Guano, and other manure for a moderate commission.

They invite attention to their stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS & WINES, (many of the latter, very old, and of rare qualities,) all of which will be sold on pleasing terms.

To any business entrusted to them, they promise their best efforts. Feb. 1-1 yr.

Guano Agency.

WE are prepared to purchase and ship PERUVIAN GUANO, in any quantity not less than one ton. The Guano will always be bought and taken direct from the ships or the warehouses of the Peruvian Agent, in this city, and may therefore be relied on. The terms are, $50.25 per ton of 2240 lbs. and $1 commission, payable in cash and Baltimore funds. drayage and any necessary incidental expenses to be added. A saving of drayage can be frequently made when the guano is to go by water, if the craft can take it from the Agent's warehouses or alongside the ship.

MEXICAN GUANO.—Those wanting Mexican Guano, will be furnished at the Importers price, and $1 commission, for purchasing and shipping. SAMUEL SANDS,

dec 1-tf Publisher American Farmer, Baltimore.

GUANO AGENCY.

IN consequence of heavy advance in the rate of Freight and other expenses, the Peruvian Government has advanced the price of No. 1 Guano to $50.20 per ton of 2240 lbs—at which rate orders will be filled at a charge of 1 per cent. commission, purchasing and forwarding. As the Agent will not sell less than 50 Tons, a uniform charge of $1 per ton will be made for all smaller quantities. When taken from the vessel or warehouse on the agent a saving of drayage can be made.

MEXICAN GUANO and other fertilizers, Grass and Seeds, &c. B. M. RHODES, General Commission Agent, feb 1 122 W. Lombard street, Baltimore.

MULES FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBERS will have for sale about the last of February, a lot of KENTUCKY MULES, which will be No. 1., superior to any ever offered in this market—and will be sold on the most favorable terms. Those wanting will please apply early, as they will thus save additional expenses.

We return our thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended to us, and they may rely upon our continued efforts to render general satisfaction.

MARRIOTT & LINTHICUM.

feb. 1-1t* At Miller's Hotel, cor of Pisca & Germans sts. Balt.

FARM WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a tract of land, of 1500 or more acres, in the western part of Virginia. His object is to obtain a cheap tract, susceptible of improvement, with comfortable buildings but not costly, for which he is prepared to pay the *cash*. He wishes it for a grazing farm, and to establish himself and children on it. Those having such lands for sale, will give a particular description of them, with lowest cash price, and the readiest way to visit it. Apply to Mr. S. SANDS, office American Farmer.

feb 1-1t

FOR SALE—My FARM in Richmond County, Va. lying on Rappahannock Creek; the creek is navigable within two miles for vessels freighting from 3 to 500 bushels of grain; there are 420 Acres of land—I deem it unnecessary to say more, as I presume no one will wish to purchase without first seeing the farm. E. T. A. GRESHAM.

feb. 1-1t*. Nomony Grove, P. O. Va.

Potomac Land For Sale.

A PORTION of that valuable farm called "Pa[illegible] lying on the Potomac River, opposite Piney [illegible]. This Tract contains 377 acres, of which about 225 acres [illegible] been in cultivation; the remainder is in woods, and [illegible] heavily timbered. A rare opportunity is now offered to [illegible] one wishing to engage in the Oyster business; as [illegible] ing to this Tract of land, is part of a creek, celebrated [illegible] superior Oysters, in which at the trifling expense of $ [illegible] cents per bushel, from 10,000 to 20,000 bushs. might be [illegible] out yearly, which would readily command from 50 cents [illegible] $1 per bushel, in the Baltimore and Washington markets.

For particulars address, GEO. F. BROWN, Agent.

Feb. 1-3t. Westm[illegible] Co., Va.

A VERY VALUABLE FARM IN STAFFORD COUNTY FOR SALE, known by the name of RAVENSWOOD, lying on Potomac Run, three miles from Falmouth, Va., (the Great Southern Stage Road passes through it.) containing [illegible] Acres. About 150 acres bottom land, cleared, the rest in wood and timber; about 30 acres well set in clover, and 75 acres [illegible] sowed this Spring in clover, timothy, herd's grass, orchard, and other grass seeds, *mixed*.

The buildings are a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, slate roofed, containing 4 good rooms on the lower floor, and [illegible] on the second floor; a good Grist Mill just repaired, Ice House, Smoke House, Corn House, and all necessary out houses, such as Barn, Stables, four good out Houses for overseers and negro quarters, &c., and three tenements in the woods, framed. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed any person wishing to purchase would examine the premises. It is well situated to be divided into two or three farms. If desirable a very liberal credit will be given on one-half the purchase money. For further information apply by letter, or otherwise, to the subscriber on the premises. Direct letters to the Falmouth Post Office. DANIEL SOMERS.

Feb. 1-3t*. Ravenswood, Stafford Co., near Falmouth, Va.

FOR SALE—*GREEN BANK FARM AND FISHERY SHORE*—in Cecil County, Md., two miles below Charlestown, and on the Railroad between Baltimore and Philadelphia, about two hours ride from either city. It contains one hundred and seventy-five acres of land—one hundred and twenty in fine cultivation—the rest in Wood. Improvements are, a good two story Tenant's House, Barn, and Stabling—large new corn cribs and wagon-house—fishing houses, &c. Young apple orchard & other fruit trees. Apply to DR. RICHARD H. THOMAS Balt., or RUSSELL THOMAS, North East. feb 1-3.

FOR SALE—A *FARM* of about 450 acres, 300 in open land, 130 in wood, and the rest in hard marsh, along a creek, which affords the best of grazing during the summer. It is situated in Richmond Co. Va., on the Rappahannock. For places hold out better inducements for the OYSTERING business. It is in an improving country, where land is advancing at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. A more particular description of the land is left at the office of the American Farmer. feb 1

TO FARMERS.

2000 BARRELS CHEMICAL FERTILIZER, each barrel weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, as follows:

Sulphate of Ammonia,	12 lbs.
Salts of Potash,	50 lbs.
Salts of Soda,	30 lbs.
Super Phos. of Lime,	30 lbs.
The remainder Animal Charcoal.	

It has been used for four years with great benefit to Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, and Top Dressing for Grass, &c.; and for fruit Trees it has no equal.

Price for not less than 20 barrels, $2.65 per Barrel.

feb 1-1t C. B. ROGERS, No. 29 Market street, Philada.

CHESTER SOWS AND PIGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, a fine CHESTER SOW with 11 pigs, about 3 weeks old, got by his premium boar—the Sow is from premium stock also, is 18 months old, and this is her second litter—Also another young SOW, 1 year old, with 7 pigs, a so from premium stock. Likewise 6 young Sows, 6 and 7 months old, in pig.

I have for sale, some of my premium *Cattle*, *Sheep*, *Fowls* and gray—and Eggs of this breed. C. WARD.

feb. 1-1t*. Elkridge Landing, Md.

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